

Vol XXVI
REPORT

ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
MARWAR STATE
FOR THE YEAR
1909-10.

(Ending on 30th September 1910)



JODHPUR
Printed at the "Marwar State" Press
1910.

To

**His Highness the Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja-
dhiraj Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh
Bahadur, G. C. S. I.**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS

I beg respectfully to submit the Annual Report of the Administration for the year ending on the 30th September 1910

2 The most noteworthy event of the year which has brought unqualified pleasure to your Highness' subjects, has been the high and much coveted honor of G C S I bestowed on your Highness by His late Majesty in recognition of your Highness' loyalty to the British Government and your successful and benign rule over the largest State in Rajputana

3 It has not been an year of unmixed blessing We have suffered the greatest loss in the demise of our kind-hearted and the most popular Emperor, His late Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, under whose benign rule any mortal would have loved and felt an unbounded pride to live But in our grief we have a great consolation that his worthy successor has a first hand knowledge of India and by his royal acts of consideration and sympathy has already shown that under his reign we will prosper and be happy

4 To commemorate the august and beloved memory of His late Majesty, in addition to various contributions to different memorials, your Highness has very generously, and rightly too, started the most opportune and charitable institution of giving relief to the aged, infirm and physically disabled citizens of your capital, irrespective of caste and creed Its annual cost would be about Rs 20,000 There are now 231 Hindu and 64 Mohamedan recipients of the Edward Pension, as your Highness has been pleased to call it The principles of catholicity and of genuine and well-directed charity regulating admission in this institution are worthy of the august name whom your Highness wishes to immortalise till your State lasts and of the nobility and depth of the feelings of the donor

5 In other respects the year has been one of prosperity

6 Our loyal institution of the Imperial Service Cavalry has not only been well kept up, but its strength has been raised by 57 sowars to 907 Its efficiency has been well reported on by the British Inspecting Officer

7 In finance your Highness' administration has been very successful These happy results are in no small degree due to your Highness' personal care and thrift Our revenue has beat the former record, they have come up to Rs 77,81,488 So we are

Imperial Service Troops

Finance

In the execution of decrees the results have been better as the disposals rose by 460 reducing the pending arrears from 1,029 to 924

Rao Sahib Laxmi Das has worked judiciously and indefatigably

11 The results of the Joint Courts justify the belief that your Highness' subjects have loyally carried out your Highness' wishes in being more law-abiding and truthful than their neighbours

Police and Crime

12 The number of heinous offences fell

Murder from 14 to 12

Dacoity from 9 to 5

Highway robbery from 47 to 45

The percentage of property recovered rose from 27 4 to 30 5

Eleven notorious dacoits were arrested and a notorious gang of *sansis* broken off

13 Their economic condition has improved The number of cattle rose by 967 and their debts were reduced by Rs 4,325 and 779 maunds of grains

The Criminal tribes.

14 Rs 2,82,784 have been spent on Capital cost of Railway extension and the Pipar Steam Tramway has been carried to Bhavi, a distance of 20 miles at a cost of Rs 2,45,750

Communication

A new metalled road 1 05 mile in length has been added

Our Railway system under the able management of Mr La Touche has done well

15 The results of your Highness' liberal policy are boldly marked on the increasing volume of trade The Customs revenue, in spite of abolitions and reductions your Highness was pleased to make last year in the Tariff, has reached the record figure of 17¾ lakhs

Trade

Imports were better by Rs 16½ lacs or 6 %, exports by Rs 32 ¼ lacs or 37 %, and the total value of trade by half a crore or 14 %

A careful study of the past trade statistics shows that from the previous decennary average the value of our exports has risen by 104 per cent and of the imports by 81 per cent This marked expansion of trade in general and of the exports in particular reveal the most gratifying feature of the soundness of your Highness' policy

16 Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co, the well-known pioneers of commercial enterprise in the Sindh hinterland, have started the work of a factory at Pali This is the first instance of the foreign capital being invested

Development of local industry and products

Birth rate 64 78 against 55 58 of last year Death rate 52 02 against 87 76 of last year per mille

25 The relations of the Darbar with the Supreme Government remained very cordial as usual and the Darbar's thanks are due to Colonel Erskine for his sympathetic help and sterling advice and to the Hon ble Mr Colvin for his kind support in everything connected with the administration

26 I feel constrained to bring it to your Highnesss' notice that the baneful practice of charging excessive Tika money has not yet been rooted out I am afraid any isolated action on the part of our State can not be so fruitful as a concerted and energetic action and a whole-hearted co-operation on the part of all the States would be It is an open secret that the parents of the girl are smarting under its clandestine levy, while they, in case of their own son s marriage, do not fail to exact it with a vengeance

27 Happy as these results have been, I may be permitted to add that there is ample room for improvement in each and every department as the reforms once set in are nothing but a starting link of the very long chain of progress

28 In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that each unit in the administration did his duty and it is the result of their united and humble exertions that I have the pleasure to embody in the accompanying report

With tenders of respects,

I am your Highness humble servant & subject,

DATED, JODHPUR, }
30th October 1910 }

SUKHDEO

MINISTER,

Marwar State

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Administration Report of the Marwar State, 1909-10.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

1 The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles and has a population, according to the Census of 1901, of 19,35,565 persons. The gross revenue for the year under report was Rs 77,81,488. The State pays annually to the Government Rs 1,08,000 as Tribute and Rs 1,15,000 towards the upkeep of 1,500 horses and in addition spent Rs 4,94,483 during the year in maintaining the Imperial Service Cavalry. The present Chief of the Marwar State is His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, G C S I, the head of the Rathor clan.

The Rathors are a branch of the great Solar race of antiquity. They were originally known as Rashttrakuta (pinnacle of the country). Rashttrakuta-Sanskrit form—has been changed into Prakit Ratta-rda which was, subsequently, by general use crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Deccan. It appears that they then held some authority in that part of the country. Then comes a historic gap till we reach the fifth century when they flourished in the Deccan. For a century thereafter there is no reliable account of their kingdom forthcoming, but from the 7th century we have an unbroken succession of 19 rulers of the Deccan, beginning from Dantivarma S 651 (or 594 A D) to Karakaj S 1030 (or 973 A D). When the Deccan kingdom broke up, they carved out a new kingdom in Central India, making Kanauj as their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaichand, whose descendants migrated into the inhospitable region of Western Rajputana and became rulers of Marwar. In Rajputana the most numerous of the Rajput clans is the Rathors. They number 1,22,160. Next to them in number come the Kachwahs (Jaipur) numbering 1,00,186 and then the Sisodias (Udaipur) numbering 51,366. The present Maharaja is the 31st Rathor ruler and is in his 31st year of age and is married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur (who is the head Rani) as also to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Bundi. From the latter he has 3 sons Maharaj Kunwar Sumer Singh, the heir apparent, aged 12, Maharaj Kunwar Umed Singh, aged 7 and Maharaj Kunwar Ajit Singh, aged 3½ years, and also two daughters. The following States are connected by marriage with Jodhpur—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Rewah, Narsingarh, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Jannagar.

The younger offshoots of this family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitaman and Jhabua.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib spent nearly 3 weeks of summer in touring in the districts of Jaswantpura, Jalore and Siwana and one week at Abu. He also made short tours in the parganas of Desuri, Pali and Mallani. In his district tours His Highness personally inspected the work of the local courts and saw the condition of the people and attended to their wants and grievances on the spot.

His Highness disposed of 11 important Civil, 40 Criminal and 27 Revenue cases in addition to 1,119 references from different departments, including 158 from the P. W. D. and 177 from the Sardar Risala, of which he is the Colonel-in-Chief.

2 Notable Events—Under this head may be chronicled three events which evoked the strongest public feeling, though of quite opposite kinds.

(i) The first in chronological order was the bestowal of the honour of G. C. S. I. on His Highness the Maharaja by His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor of India on 1st January 1910 which was the occasion of great public rejoicings and of a magnificent reception accorded by his subjects to His Highness on his return after investiture with the insignia of the Exalted Order at Calcutta.

(ii) The next was the sudden and most tragic death on 6th May 1910 of the Gracious Sovereign Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, which cast a deep gloom over the length and breadth of the Empire and in Marwar was observed with the following marks of solemn and respectful mourning by His Highness the Maharaja, his Darbar and his people.

- (a) In accordance with the *rajwari* custom His Highness attended with his nobles and officers, performed the *paniwar* ceremony at Fateh Sagar at about 9 A. M. on the 8th. At its conclusion the Maharaja addressed the assembly in suitable terms expressing his extreme grief at the irreparable loss sustained by the Princes and people of India. Telegrams of condolence were also despatched to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Resident, the Queen-Mother Alexandra and His Majesty the King George V.
- (b) 68 minute guns were fired from the fort just as the *Paniwar* ceremony commenced, while Revd. Dr. Sommerville at the request of the Darbar held a special service which was attended by all the European officers of the State.
- (c) The officials, *sardars*, *Jagirdars*, *mutasaddis* and other subjects of the Darbar remained in deep mourning according to Hindu custom for 12 days, during which period all the courts and offices were closed, the flag was half masted, and all music and dancing in public or in connection with marriages, then in progress, were completely abandoned.

- (d) The bazars in the Jodhpur City and in the parganas remained closed for 3 days and the *nobat* and the firing of the usual three time-guns at the fort were also stopped for the same period
- (c) Friday the 20th May, being the funeral day of His Imperial Majesty, was observed as a public holiday, and all business was suspended and the bazars were closed. A *matim darbar* was held at His Highness's palace at 6 P M in which all the *Jagirdars*, State officers and *Mutsaddis* took part in mourning dress and His Highness the Maharaja reminded the audience of the many eminent virtues, private as well as public, of the late Emperor and his constant labours in the cause of peace and of the commanding influence he wielded in international politics and how poor, not only India and the British Empire, but the world at large was rendered by the removal—the all too untimely removal—of such benignant a personality from the scene of life and life's activities. 68 minute guns were also fired at the same time, so that the last to be fired went off just as the sun was setting
- (f) Special prayers were offered in temples by Hindu priests and in mosques by Mahomedan *Pesh Imams*

To commemorate the late Emperor's beloved memory the Darbar instituted at a cost of about Rs 20,000 per annum, old age pensions to be granted to the physically disabled and destitute residents of the Jodhpur City, irrespective of caste and creed

(iii) The 3rd great event of the year was the accession of His Most Gracious Majesty the King George V which was solemnised on 10th May 1910 by firing a salute of 101 guns and cabling to the authorities at Home a message of hearty congratulations and staunch loyalty of the Maharaja and his Darbar to the new King's august person and hereditary throne, and by the grant of remission of sentences to all convict prisoners in the Central Jail, Jodhpur, who on 23rd May 1910 had still to serve more than one month of their sentences of imprisonment

3 Donations—His Highness in addition to the local permanent memorial referred to in para 2 contributed the maximum amount permissible towards the All India Memorial Fund to commemorate the beneficent reign of His Most Gracious Majesty the Late King Emperor. His Highness' subjects of every caste and creed also contributed their humble mite aggregating Rs 17,036 to this fund. They represent nearly 20 per cent of the total number of subscribers

His Highness gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the Rajputana Memorial which is going to be erected at Ajmere.

In grateful appreciation of Lord Minto's considerate and kindly attitude towards the Native Chiefs and as a Minto Memorial, tribute, however inadequate, of the high regard in which His Highness has been privileged to hold His Excellency as well as His Excellency's great and genuinely statesmanlike work for India, His Highness presented a lac of rupees to the Mayo College, Ajmer, for improving the surroundings as a memorial of His Excellency's beneficent Viceroyalty.

His Highness further subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards All India Memorial intended to be raised at Allahabad and Rs. 5,000 towards the equestrian statue of His Excellency at Calcutta.

4 Visits—The only distinguished visitor to Jodhpur during the year was His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer who came in the latter part of January 1910

His Highness the Maharaja paid visits to Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Bundi, Bikaner, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and Poona, and joined the Mayo College meeting at Ajmer, too, inspite of the great personal risk involved in a visit to that place owing to the prevalence of plague in an epidemic form

5 Tours—The Minister went on inspection tours in Jaswantpura, Jalore, Siwana, Pali, Bali, Desuri, Merta, Jaitaran and Sojat parganas.

To secure increased efficiency in inspection of the work of the lower courts at the Sadar and in the Mofussil, the Darbar ordered the Judicial Secretary to periodically inspect the work of the Sadar courts, and the Registrar and the Joint Registrar, Mehkma Khas, to inspect the work of the Hakumats, at least quarterly by tours and required inspecting officers to submit reports to the Minister

6. Changes in the personnel of the Administration—Col- K. D. Erskine, I. A., C. I. E., continued to hold charge of the Residency

Rao Sahib Munshi Harnam Das, Junior Member, Mehkma Khas, who was created Rao Bahadur for the good work done in the State, reverted to the Ajmer Commission

The Darbar was pleased to reintroduce the old form of constitution by appointing one chief State Officer responsible for the administration and accordingly Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad B. A., C. I. E. Senior Member, Mehkma Khas was raised to the post of the Minister and the Judicial Branch of the Mehkma Khas was entrusted to Rao Sahib Laxmi Das Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, who was made Judicial Secretary and Assistant to the Mehkma Khas, Raj Marwar.

It is with regret that the Darbar record here the deaths that occurred during the year of Pandit Madho Pershad, Superintendent of Mallanı, and, Joshi Ashkaran, Superintendent of the Court of Wards, both of whom were old and faithful servants of the State

CHAPTER II.

7 Administration of Land—The total number of villages was the same as last year, being 4,056½

Villages and area

During the year under report 2 villages were given in Jagir and 4 reverted to Khalsa, so that the number of villages directly owned and administered by the State was 686 against 684 last year. Of these villages 603 are regularly assessed on the Bigori system and the others are either summarily assessed or worked on the *Batai* system. The number of single-cropped villages was the same as last year, *viz* 301, whereas that of double cropped villages rose by 2, being 385. The total fiscal area was 23,85,001 acres against 23,65,065 acres of the preceding year. Of this the area available for cultivation was 19,19,044 acres and the remaining area which is a little over one fifth of the whole area, consisted of unculturable waste including forests. The total extent of land under occupation was 14,10,679 acres or nearly 74 per cent of the total area available for cultivation, and it is made up of —

Dry (Kharif)	12,21,246 acres
Sewaj (unirrigated Rabi)	89,585 „
Wet (irrigated Rabi) {	Sweet wells 65,239 „
	Saltic wells 34,609 „

There is an increase of 16,612 acres in the area of the assessable lands as compared with last year, due to the reversion of the alienated land to Khalsa.

There was a slight shrinkage of about 6 and 8 per cent in the area bearing Kharif and Rabi crops respectively owing to the exuberant growth of weeds. The Kharif area fell from 686 682 acres to 646,549, the drop being particularly noticeable under Bajra, Moth and Jawar, whereas Mung, Til and Cotton were more extensively sown. The Rabi area fell from 115,575 to 106,287 acres, the area under wheat being nearly the same but that under barley and gram being in slight defect as compared with last year. The yield of both the crops, however, was nearly 15 annas. This is the third prosperous year of the lucky cycle supposed to be now in progress. The abundant harvests coupled with a high level of prices during the greater part of the year materially helped to improve the economic condition of the agricultural classes.

8 Irrigation—There was a satisfactory extension in the area irrigated by the *Bundhs* with the exception of nos 5, 7, 9, 15, and 16 in which owing to scanty supply of water the irrigation could not be extensively carried out. On the whole however there has been a net increase of 24 per cent in the

Bundhs

irrigated area which contributed an addition of nearly 20 per cent to the revenue under irrigation fee

No	Bundhs	Perganas	Irrigated area in acres		Irrigation fee in rupees	
			1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10
1	Jaswant Samand	Bilara	7,198	10,848	43,400	63,415
2	Sardar Samand	Sojat	6,016	7,975	37,398	40,925
3	Jograwas Bundh	"	624	837	1,648	3,024
4	Kharda Bundh	Pali	989	1,424	4,683	6,817
5	Edward Samand	Jalore	2,164	1,937	8,889	7,340
6	Chopra Bundh	Sojat	1,259	1,742	7,828	10,911
7	Sowanna Bundh	Pali	102	48	356	221
8	Bambolai Bundh	"	70	78	281	517
9	Bisalpur Bundh	Jodhpur	3,474	514	14,429	1,720
10	Gunamand Bundh	"	307	432	1,646	2,550
11	Loria Bundh	Pali	319	327	2,207	2,405
12	Minjari Bundh	"	619	720	2,501	2,658
13	Sadri Bundh	Desuri	718	1,313	2,554	7,044
14	Sumer Samand (Hemawas)	Pali	555	1,484	1,582	6,905
15	Bagole	Desuri	100	20	613	112
16	Magartalao	"	62		371	
17	Surpura	Jodhpur	388	472	3,450	1,333
18	Jor Bundh	Phalodi		912		2,375
	Total		24,964	31,083	1,33,842	1,60,372

There were 7,555 khalsa wells of which 2,353 of saline water produced only one crop of wheat and barley, while 5,202 of sweet water produced double crops. There was an increase of 85 wells due to the reversion of 4 Jagir villages.

To the abundance of good pasturage and growth of fodder may be ascribed the satisfactory increase under plough and milch cattle which is disclosed by the statistics of agricultural live stock. The only noticeable, though slight, decrease is under camels, due to large exports stimulated by an appreciable rise in their value.

The total amount of the Takavi loan advanced during the year was Rs 6,299 or Rs 321 less than in the preceding year, whereas the balance outstanding on 30th September 1909 was Rs 85,185. Out of the grand total of Rs 91,484 a sum of Rs 15,331 was recovered (Rs 12,658 as principal and Rs 2,673 as interest).

Barring slight damage done to Kharif irrigated and Rabi crops on account of the shrinkage of cultivation and in consequence of certain wells having fallen in disuse, for which a sum of Rs 66,386 had to be remitted, the recoverable demand stood at Rs 13,34,815, out of which Rs 12,92,233 were actually realized. The percentage of realization of the recoverable demand was a little better being 96.8 against 95.9 of the last year.

The total amount remitted to the Treasury aggregated Rs 14,78,513 comprising as under —

Actual realization of Raj demand after payment of Rs 48,184 on account of Chowdhar and Mulba cesses	Rs	12,44,049
Recovery of arrears	„	35,929
Recovery of Takavi loan	„	15,331
Irrigation fee	„	1,60,372
Patta fee	„	16,411
Miscellaneous	„	6,421

The total expenditure amounted to Rs 90,384 against Rs 84,957 in the preceding year. Excluding Rs 11,200 paid to Jagirdars for their shares in jointly owned villages and Rs 6,299 advanced as Takavi, the cost of collection comes to Rs 72,885 against Rs 72,407 giving a percentage of 4.9 to the total revenue. It comprised —

Establishment	Rs	63,699
Contingencies	„	1,957
Printing	„	2,295
Travelling Allowance	„	1,500
Kanugos	„	2,635
Miscellaneous	„	799

9 External Boundary — The boundary pillars of certain villages on the Ajmer border having been found to be in need of repairs, necessary orders were issued to the border villages to co-operate with the Ajmer authorities with a view to repair them. Three boundary pillars found in a dilapidated condition on the Meywar border were also re-erected.

The boundary dispute between Nand of Ajmer and Thanola of Marwar alluded to in the last year's report was made over for adjudication to the Settlement Officer, Ajmer, and was pending disposal at the close of the year.

The Sirohi Darbar having demolished an aqueduct belonging to a poor and petty Jagirdar of the Nana *Bharp* which since S 1906 (A D 1850) used to give the inhabitants of Amlia village in this State the use of half the water, whenever available, of the stream running between that village and the

village of the same name in Sirohi territory, and the said Darbar having also constructed an earthen dam across the channel of the stream in question deprived the subjects of the Jagirdar of their share by diverting all the water for the exclusive use of the subjects of Sirohi, the consequence was that bad blood was created and grave apprehensions of an out-break of violence between the parties concerned were entertained. But timely warnings from this Darbar averted an actual disturbance of peace, and the matter was referred to Captain Hutchinson, Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for settlement, till the close of the year, however, no decision had been announced.

10 Revenue Settlement—The sub-joined table shows the progress of Revenue Settlement work for the year under review —

No	Description of work	No of villages remaining to be dealt with on 30th September 1909	No of villages reverted to Khalsa	Total	Villages dealt with	Balance
1	Field Survey	3	4	7	1	6
2	Attestation of Record	7	4	11	3	8
3	Fairing of Settlement Records	22	4	26	7	19

1,250 leases bestowing occupancy rights were issued during the year bringing in a fee of Rs 16,411

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

11 Legislation—The laws in force in the State are enumerated in schedule 2 appended to this report. They follow the general principles of British Indian enactments with such modifications as are rendered necessary by peculiar local requirements and customary laws in vogue in the State.

With a view to completely provide against the spread and growth of sedition and to safeguard public tranquility within the limits of this State, the Marwar Darbar placed on a constitutional basis, an act penalising sedition and the dissemination of seditious writing and conspiring with or giving shelter to the enemies of the British Empire.

To bring home to the people of Marwar the necessity of arresting the spread of sedition and of discountenancing pernicious schemes calculated to run counter to the best traditions of the Darbar's loyalty to the British throne, His Highness was pleased to promulgate a message in the early part of November impressing upon his subjects the necessity of maintaining their wonted

loyalty to the British Government and warning against associating themselves with any seditious party or person or a scheme, in which a breath of disloyalty was discernable

The Darbar by an order dated 9th December 1909 proscribed 9 newspapers, which were understood to create mischief by watonly misrepresenting the views, actions and motives of the Supreme Government and indulging in remarks calculated to produce racial hatred and prejudice against the Paramount Power

12 Military —The Marwar Forces were, as in previous years, composed of —

- 1 Imperial Service Lancers locally known as the Sardar Risala
- 2 Regular Troops
- 3 Irregular Forces
- 4 The Jagir Levies

13 Imperial Service Cavalry —There was a shortage of one sowar in the authorised strength of the 1st and 2nd regiments which was made good, and all the casualties that had occurred during the year were also replaced 55 additional men were also enlisted in the first regiment for whom an equal number of remounts was granted free by the Darbar, so that the strength of both the regiments was raised to their full complements of 605 and 302 men respectively, as follows —

	1st Regiment	2nd Regiment
Native Commissioned Officers	20	11
Non Commissioned Officers	100	52
Fighting men	480	239

The maintenance charges of the regiments, accordingly, rose from Rs 4,77,795 to Rs 4,94,483

One Jamadar and one Duffadar from the 1st Regiment and one Jamadai from the 2nd Regiment went through a course of Military Engineering at Faridkot and returned with certificates of high proficiency

The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the Regiments in December 1909 He was satisfied with the result of the examination of the 1st Regiment, but in the case of the 2nd Regiment many signallers were found unable to signal letters according to the new Morse Code One signaller from the 1st Regiment and one from the 2nd joined the 5th class for the training of Assistant Instructors held at Kiarighat (Punjab) with the result that the 1st Regiment signaller was duly qualified, but the 2nd Regiment Duffadar was not considered fit for instruction work

One Officer of the 1st Regiment and one Non-Commissioned Officer of the 2nd Regiment attended the 23rd class of Musketry held at Meerut and both were duly qualified

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry and the Inspector General Imperial Service Troops considered the training of the Regiments during the past year to be satisfactory and of a practical nature

The following is an abstract from Captain A D Strong's Annual Report on the Sardar Risala —

“The general condition of the Regiments is very satisfactory, and an excellent class of recruit is enlisted. The officers and men form a magnificent body of natural horsemen imbued with the true cavalry spirit. The willingness with which all ranks work is a pleasing feature of the Sardar Risala, good progress has been made in Drill and Instructions. Decentralisation is being aimed at and all officers have worked hard to make themselves efficient in all the various branches of the service. The musketry shows satisfactory progress and the signalling is fairly good. The equipment is in good order and mobilisation arrangements are almost complete. The Regiments are very well mounted on a most useful stamp of Arab. The transport animals are of a useful type and are kept in good condition.”

There was an outbreak of glanders amongst the horses of the 2nd Regiment about the close of the year. Major A S Trydell, Superintendent, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, was immediately wired for. He was good enough to spend nearly a fortnight in Jodhpur investigating the causes and malleining the suspected animals which aggregated 653. Out of these 5 Cavalry horses, 6 transport animals and one pack pony which presented marked clinical symptoms in one form or another and reacted to the mallein were forthwith destroyed.

The infected Cavalry was removed into camp at a distance of about 4 miles for 4 months and the lines were disinfected and the litter lying therein was burnt.

It is a matter of gratification however, that none of the horses in His Highness's stables was found to be glandered, although the mallein test was as a matter of precaution duly applied.

The scheme of good service and good conduct pay to non-commissioned officers and men introduced last year has tended to considerably improve the discipline of the regiments, as is evidenced by the striking drop in the number of discharges and deserters from 64 to 39.

In consequence of the prevalence of plague in the summer quarters of the 2nd regiment, it had to remain in Jodhpur all the year round.

14. Regular Forces—The strength of the regular troops consisted of —

	Artillery	Pargana garrison	Infantry
Native Commissioned Officers	2	.	32
Non-commissioned Officers	6	4	110
Fighting men	241	153	825
Total	249	157	967

In the Jodhpur Artillery there were 50 casualties (7 deaths and 43 discharges) and 21 gunners were transferred to the Pargana garrison, whereas 101 recruits were enlisted to fill up these and previous vacancies. The Pargana garrison was reinforced by 21 men received by transfer as aforesaid, whereas the casualties therein numbered 11, so that the strength of both these arms stood at 249 and 157 against 219 and 147 respectively of the previous year. The number of serviceable guns was the same as last year,—*viz* 60. The up keep of these two arms cost Rs 41,522.

In the Infantry there were 211 casualties against which 191 men were recruited, so that the total strength of the Infantry fell short by 20 men as compared with last year and by 131 as compared with the sanctioned strength. The cost of maintaining the force aggregated Rs 1,19,899.

The efficiency of these forces was well maintained during the year under report.

15 Irregular Forces—167 camel sowars and 331 foot soldiers are detailed on duty in the various Hakumats, the latter for guarding the branch Treasuries and lock-ups and the former for prompt carrying of orders of an executive nature. Their maintenance cost the Darbar Rs 50,243 against Rs 53,283, the decrease being due to certain vacancies and fines for absence without leave.

16 Jagir contingent—The irregular contingent provided by the Jagirdars numbers 3,913 (3,680 armed horses and 466 armed foot = 233 horses, 2 foot soldiers being equivalent to one horse). Out of these 1,514 horses and 178 foot have been commuted to cash and 433 horses and 12 foot temporarily exempted from service on account of the levy of death duties. The irregular militia available for service was therefore 1,733 horse and 276 foot and they were distributed as under —

	Present		Absent	
	Horse	Foot	Horse	Foot
Employed on regular Police duty	190	96	10	8
„ „ miscellaneous Police duties	129	9	8	2
„ „ at the Hakumat	679	76	117	10
„ „ as Postal Escorts	261	5	4	
„ „ at the Land Revenue department	127	11	9	5
„ „ Customs Department	30	3	1	
„ „ Railway Stations	51	4		
„ „ under the Superintendent of the Parganas	15			
„ „ Marwar Vakils at Abu Ajmer Benwar etc	33	6		
„ „ at the Abkari, Forest and Public Works departments	40	39	29	2
Total	1,555	249	178	27

17 Police—The actual strength of the Police force was 1,865 against 2,012 last year, as certain vacancies were not filled up. It consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 4 District Superintendents, 3 Instructors, 24 Inspectors, 77 Sub-Inspectors, 181 Naiks and Havaldars, 1,166 Constables, 254 Jagir contingent and 155 non-effectives. The number of literate persons in the force was 109 officers and 521 men as against 108 officers and 398 men in the previous year. The percentage of literate persons to the actual strength (excluding non-effectives and the Jagir contingent) has considerably improved, being 41·5 against 31·5 of the preceding year.

During the year 79 officers and 441 men of the force or 27·8 per cent of the whole strength were departmentally, and one officer and 11 men or 0·6 per cent of the whole strength judically punished, as against 25 officers and 240 men of the force or 13·1 per cent of the actual strength departmentally and 15 men or 0·6 per cent judically punished in the preceding year.

The Inspector-General of Police is required to submit monthly to the Mehkma Khas a graphic statement showing in detail the work of elucidation and recovery done in each circle. This statement is critically gone through with a view to punish the indolent and careless members on the one hand and reward the zealous and intelligent workers on the other. The number of punishments inflicted and rewards granted have accordingly been more numerous this year than in the previous year. This careful and strict supervision has in some measure contributed to enhance the efficiency of the force, seeing that 94 officers and men of the force earned rewards against 34 last year.

The cost of maintenance of the Police force during the year was Rs 2,27,153 against Rs 2,28,002 of the previous year and comprised—

Pay and allowances	Rs 2 10,323
Dress and accoutrements	" 15 513
Miscellaneous charges	, 1 17

The increase under (1) and (2) is due to grade promotions and free issue of uniforms respectively.

There was a slight increase in the total number of cognisable offences reported to the Police, of which there were 1,641 against 1,441 of the previous year, but there was an appreciable decrease in the number of the more heinous offences, as murders fell from 14 to 12, dacoities from 9 to 5 and highway robberies from 47 to 45. The largest number of these offences were reported from the Southern District.

The number of offenders *challaned* during the year was 972, out of whom 465 were convicted and punished, 227 were acquitted, and 280 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction in relation to the

number of accused sent for trial has fallen from 49 30 to 47 84, but if the number awaiting trial on 31st September 1910 were to be excluded and the percentage of conviction were to be worked on the number actually tried, it would go up to 67 19

It is gratifying to note that the percentage of property recovered in relation to property stolen has appreciably risen, as will appear from the comparative memo given below —

1907-08	24 90
1908-09	27 40
1909-10	30 51

4 out-laws who were involved in 10 dacoities, 8 highway robberies, 6 thefts and 2 murders were convicted and punished, and 9 cases of highway robberies of previous years were traced out and *challaned*, besides, 11 notorious dacoits who were suspected to have taken part in 5 dacoities and about 13 highway robberies were arrested during the year under report

A wandering gang of Sansis which was a standing menace to the peace and security of a number of villages were overtaken while they were on their way back to their rendezvous after committing a dacoity in the village of Narsar in Bilara Circle They offered resistance, but were kept at bay till re-inforcements arrived from Jodhpur They maintained a fierce struggle, using destructive missiles and obliging the Police contingent to use fire arms at least in self-defence, if not also to overawe them, and the ultimate result was that one of the out-laws was shot dead, 3 were slightly wounded and the rest arrested These were duly tried and five persons found guilty of dacoity were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each

A strict watch was kept on the movements of the Alawa Bhil out-laws who had long been notorious for depredations on the Marwar frontier from their retreat in the Sirohi State and had hitherto eluded arrest The result was an encounter between a party of them and the Police, in which one of the Bhils was shot dead, while the others managed to escape into the hospitable region of Sirohi This appears to have had a salutary effect, at least for a time, on their criminal proclivities and restricted the frequency of their marauding raids

Pucca buildings on a standard plan have been constructed at 8 Police stations and the construction of 4 more at Bali, Parbatsar, Pali and Jaitaran is in hand

To facilitate identification of the camels employed in the force, it was decided to have the letters M P F (Marwar Police Force) branded on the left hip of the animals

The Police rules and regulations are being revised by the Inspector-General aided by a committee of officers in the light of past experience and in view of local requirements

18 Settlement of the Criminal Tribes —The criminal tribes of Marwar are broadly divided into 2 classes. Class A comprises all Baoris and Sansis and such individuals among the Minas, Bhils, Kolis and Bagris as are habitual offenders, while the other members of these 4 tribes who have betaken themselves to honest means of living form Class B.

The number of registered male adult members of Class "A" was 6,472 against 6,374 last year, showing an increase of 98 due to new registration. Out of them 6,087 were present at the close of the year against 5,895 last year, the difference representing the number of absentees who returned to their homes owing to a succession of prosperous seasons, so that in the total number of absentees there was a corresponding fall from 479 to 385. The total population of Class "A" including women and children was 20,329 (Baoris 19,694, Sansis 483, Bhils 53, Minas 44, Koli 1 and Bagris 54).

The members of Class "A" held 1,75,477 Bighas of land or 3,233 Bighas less than last year. The decrease is due to lapses, consequent on the death of a few members. But the number of cattle rose from 16,628 to 17,595. On an average each male adult present had nearly 29 bighas of land and 3 head of cattle.

The number of habitual offenders whose names are borne on the register of bad characters rose from 1,284 to 1373, but as against the 139 names newly admitted this year, 50 names of persons who had either died or been absconders for over 5 years had to be struck off.

There are four special colonies of Class "A" *viz.* at Dudor, Sojat, Sadri and Jaswantabad. They stood in need of a small sum of Rs. 15-8-0 which was advanced to them as Takavi, whereas better harvest and their improved economic condition enabled the Darbar to realize a sum of Rs. 2,754-2-2 in settlement of arrears.

The fair outturn of the harvest and the sale of superfluous cattle belonging to these members enabled them as well to pay off a part of their debt which was reduced from Rs. 1,76,487 and 5,932 maunds to Rs. 1,72,162 and 5,153 maunds, respectively.

19 Courts of Justice —The Judicial system comprises 31 Darbar Courts and 48 Jagirdars' Courts. The Mehkma Khas is the supreme tribunal except that its decisions in important Civil and Criminal cases are subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja.

There was no change in the number, powers or functions of the Courts of Justice, except so far that the post of Junior Member, Mehkma Khas, was abolished, and the Judicial Branch of the Mehkma Khas was made over to the

Judicial Secretary and Assistant to the Mehkma Khas, as stated above The Bankruptcy Court, which was rendered vacant, was placed in charge of Munshi Shubh Lal

20 Criminal Justice—The general state of crime as revealed by the data of Criminal Justice was, on the whole, better than last year, though the statistics of offences reported to and investigated by the Police agency (which admittedly form a more reliable criterion of criminality for the period they appertain to) tell a slightly different tale Both classes of statistics, however, agree in disclosing a marked reduction in some of the more heinous crimes such as dacoities, highway robberies and thefts, but the number of murder cases is greater according to the Judicial than according to the Police figures, and this is evidently because some of the cases are of an older date than the year under report It may, however, be noted that in the murder cases the weaker sex, as was theorised by a French Judge, is either directly or indirectly concerned

As will appear from Appendix VII, the cases of simple hurt preponderate, being nearly 34 per cent of the whole volume of crime, which is an indication of the surfeit though misapplied energy of a spirited people relieved of heavy anxieties by a succession of good years Next in numerical importance come thefts which are 12 per cent of the total number

The memo given below compares the more heinous offences of this with those of the previous year and shows that with the exception of murder and cattle lifting there was a gratifying decrease under all heads, which is attributable to prosperous times

	Murder	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	Grievous hurt	Dacoity	Highway robbery	Theft	Cattle lifting
1909 10	8	6	71	5	42	508	161
1908 09	4	10	76	9	61	767	127

The number of offences reported during the year was 5,760 as against 5,662 last year, a majority of the offences being, as in the previous two years, against property as well as person

The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 4,158 against 4,444 last year, which together with 373 pending at the close of the last year gave a total of 4,531 for disposal, of which 4,279 were disposed of, the files pending at the close of the year being thus reduced by 121

The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 5,326,—of whom 1,862 were arrested by the Police, 235 were brought before the

Courts upon warrants, 2,790 appeared on summons, 276 voluntarily surrendered themselves and 163 were apprehended in the presence of the Magistrates Including 172 who were awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, the total number of persons to be dealt with during the year was 5,498 as against 5,568 in the previous year

Cases affecting 5,359 or 97·4 per cent of the total number of persons were disposed of—3,565 by the Hakumats, 230 by the Superintendents' Courts, 440 by the Kotwali, 731 by the Foujdari, 180 by the Appellate Court and 213 by the Mehkma Khas Of the persons disposed of 1,489 or nearly 28 per cent were discharged or acquitted, 1,855 or nearly 35 per cent were convicted, 2,010 or nearly 37 per cent were committed or transferred, 5 or nearly 0·9 per cent either died or were confined owing to insanity

Of the persons convicted 3 were sentenced to death, 3 to life imprisonment, 737 to imprisonment with or without fine for various terms detailed below, 1,041 to fine only and 71 to whipping

Under 1 month	225
From 1 to 2 months	97
„ 2 „ 3 „	76
„ 3 „ 6 „	130
„ 6 „ 12 „	84
„ 1 „ 2 years	69
„ 2 „ 3 „	39
„ 3 „ 5 „	11
Above 5 years	6

It is satisfactory to note that the subordinate courts have begun to inflict fairly deterrent punishments and the strict instructions given last year are being duly observed

With a view to confirmation of the sentences passed by the Mehkma Khas, the records of 40 cases (murder 6, culpable homicide 7, grievous hurt 5, dacoity 3, highway robbery 5 and other offences 14) involving 56 persons were submitted to His Highness who confirmed the sentences in 35 cases (3 death penalty, 3 life imprisonment and the rest various terms of imprisonment) and modified them in 5 cases.

The Mehkma Khas, the Kotwali and the Superintendent of Mallani disposed of all their original criminal cases involving 733 offenders, but in the Appellate, the Foujdari and the Didwana Superintendent Courts there were 1, 74 and 5 persons, respectively, awaiting trial at the close of the year Of the Hakumats, Parbatsar heads the list with 20 persons pending trial, Sanchoore comes next with 7, Marote, Jalore and Sheo had 5 each, Shergarh and Merta 4 each, Bali, Didwana and Pali 2 each and Jaitaran, Pachpadra and Phalodi 1 each.

Owing to a decrease in the original criminal work the appellate work also was proportionately light Including the pending cases of the previous year there were in the various Appellate Courts 445 appeals involving 639 persons for disposal during the year as against 485 affecting 741 persons last year Of the total number 257 were dealt with by the *Mehkma Khas*, 61 by the Appellate Court, 87 by the *Foujdari* and 7 by the Superintendent of *Mallani* 24 applications involving 41 persons were rejected In 7 cases involving 7 persons the proceedings were quashed, while 16 cases affecting 16 persons were referred, and further enquiry was ordered in 56 cases involving 92 persons The previous sentences were confirmed in 218 cases affecting 312 persons, modified in 47 cases affecting 61 persons, and reversed in 44 cases affecting 70 persons.

21 Civil Justice—The number of original suits filed in the Civil Courts during the year was 12,038, which represents a decrease of 1,323 suits as compared with the figures for 1908-09, but an excess of 2,917 suits over the average for the preceding 4 years, which excess was the natural consequence of continued agricultural prosperity, which generally stimulates litigation Notwithstanding the aforesaid decrease in the number of fresh suits, the pending files at the end of the year were not materially reduced, as some of the *pargana* courts had, owing to a severe outbreak of plague, had to partially suspend their work, and this contributed also to lengthen the period of average duration of suits in some of the courts

The average value of suits rose from Rs 96 to Rs 97 and the number of suits for sums under Rs 100 fell from 10,102 to 8,798, but as against this decrease of petty suits there was comparatively a significant increase in suits of a rather intricate and contentious character

Of the ordinary suits instituted 10,738 or 89 per cent related to money or moveable property, 462 or nearly 4 per cent to immovable property and 838 or 7 per cent to other interests Excluding 1,300 ordinary suits irreducible to terms of money value, there were 8,798 suits under Rs 100 in value, 1,824 of value ranging between Rs 100 and 1,000, and 116 over Rs 1,000 in value The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs 11,67,259 as against Rs 12,91,855 in the previous year

The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 807, and the total number of suits for disposal was 12,845 against 14,394 last year The disposals numbered 11,949 of the aggregate value of Rs 10,88,627 against 13,439 of the total value of Rs 13,14,292 last year Of these 4,714 were admitted and compromised, 1,752 were decreed *ex parte*, 1,094 were dismissed and struck off, and 4,389 were otherwise disposed of

The results recorded during the year 1909-10 are slightly better than those of 1908-09 In the year under review there were in all 6,823 applications for execution of decrees, of which 5,899 were disposed of. The number of applica-

tions was 355 more than last year, but the disposals rose by 460 and thus reduced the pending applications from 1,029 to 924. The total value of the decrees for disposal was Rs 13,57,223 and that of the decrees disposed of amounted to Rs 9,15,786 against Rs 14,40,847 and Rs 10,31,382, respectively, in the previous year. With the exception of the Civil Court, the Kotwali, the Superintendents' Courts and the Jalore Hakumat, all the Courts concerned kept themselves fully abreast of the work and the warnings conveyed last year for dispatch of business have had salutary effect.

Including 793 applications pending from the last year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 6,823 of which 5,899 were disposed of. The nature of 924 applications pending disposal at the close of the year was as under —

Below 6 months	482
Above 6 „ and below 12 months .	299
„ 12 „ , „ 18 „	97
„ 18 „ .	46

Of the last number 23 were pending at the Tamil Court, 9 at the Civil Court, 5 at the Kotwali, 8 at the Shergarh and 1 at the Parbatsar Hakumat.

The total number of appeals for disposal in the subordinate courts was 1,709 against 1,807, including those pending at the close of the last year. Out of these, 1,324 were decided against 1,601 in the preceding year and 385 appeals were pending disposal at the close of the year.

The number of appeals filed in the Mehkma Khas during the year was 610. Including 120 pending at the end of 1908-09, there were 730 appeals for disposal, of which 533 were decided against 444 last year, and 197 remained undisposed of.

Details of disposals

The following are the details of disposals —

	Mehkma Khas	Subordinate Courts	Total
Decisions confirmed	293	673	966
„ reversed .	61	243	304
„ amended	58	140	204
Cases remanded for retrial	105	173	278
„ confirmed or otherwise disposed of	16	89	105
Total	533	1,324	1,857

The aggregate value of the appeals instituted during the year was
 Value Rs 3,07,189 against Rs 3,89,947 in the
 appeal previous year, giving an average of Rs 145 per

The average duration of the appeals was 3 months 19 days in the
 Average duration Mehkma Khas, 5 months in the Court of
 Sardars, 3 months 1 day in the Appellate
 Court, 3 months 21 days in the Civil Court and 2 month 5 days in the
 Court of the Superintendent of Mallan

22 Extradition — During the year 10 persons were surrendered to
 this State and 32 offenders were made over by this State under the Ex-
 tradition Act, as per details given below —

BRITISH DISTRICTS	Surrendered to this State	Made over by this State
Bombay	2	1
Hyderabad	1	.
Shikarpur	3	..
Karachi	1	.
Mirpur Khas	1	.
Palanpur Railway Magistrate		1
Thar and Prakar	.	4
Ajmer		5
Beawar	.	3
Peshawar	..	1
Hissar		1
East Khandesh (Poona)	..	10
Wardha	.	2
Muzaffarnagar	-	1
NATIVE STATES		
Palanpur	-	2
Sirohi	.	1

It may be noted that the Sirohi Darbar treated the Extradition
 agreement generally as a dead letter as far as the demands of this Darbar
 for surrender of culprits was concerned

Proposals received from the Baroda and Gwalior Darbars
 Extradition agreements with other States regarding reciprocal arrangements for the
 surrender of criminals and mutual waiver of
 feeding and transit charges of accused persons and of stolen property
 have been cordially accepted and approved by the Marwar Darbar

The Marwar Darbar have already entered into extradition agree-
 ments with Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Jaipur, Bikaner and Kishengarh As
 regards other States in and outside Rajputana, the Darbar, recognising

the necessity of similar simple and practical agreements and accepting the suggestions of the Conference of Political Officers held at Mount Abu in May 1909, have submitted a draft of rules framed on the lines and closely adhering to the model of the late Col Wyllie's scheme for reciprocal extradition of criminals, and expressed their readiness to act upon it in case the States concerned are prepared to reciprocate in the matter

23 Joint Courts — In the Marwar-Jaisalmer Border Court 21 cases (Marwar 7 and Jaisalmer 14) involving 50 persons (Marwar 9 and Jaisalmer 41) were disposed of, out of 59 cases (36 Marwar and 23 Jaisalmer) brought up for trial. Of the persons tried, 24 (2 Marwar and 22 Jaisalmer subjects) were convicted and 26 (7 Marwar and 19 Jaisalmer subjects) were acquitted. It may be noted with satisfaction that our subjects were found more law-abiding and truthful in seeking relief as the percentage of their acquittals and convictions were remarkably favourable as compared with those of their neighbours being 77·8 and 22·2 against 46·4 and 53·6, respectively.

In the Marwar-Sirohi Border Court there were 19 cases (Marwar 11 and Sirohi 8) for disposal, out of which 13 cases (Marwar 8 and Sirohi 5) were disposed of, decrees in 3 cases having been awarded in favour of Marwar and in one case in favour of Sirohi. It will thus appear that the claims of Marwar were found correct in 38 per cent and those of Sirohi in 20 per cent. It is gratifying to see that the sense of veracity amongst the Marwar subjects was nearly cent per cent above that of their neighbours.

24 Prisons — The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 968 against 888 in the previous year. Inclusive of 593 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total Jail population was 1,561 persons against 1,517 in 1908-09. Of these 1,063 were discharged during the year and 498 remained on the register on 30th September 1910. The daily average, accordingly, fell from 571·72 to 512·21.

Of the total Jail population 979 were convicts against 1,066 last year, the number received by direct committal and transfer being 478. During the year 520 persons were discharged and at the end of the year there remained a convict population of 459. The daily average number of convicts fell from 489·42 to 424·65.

The total number of undertrials was 569 against 444 in the previous year. Of these 531 were discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, which left over 38 persons at the end of the year against 91 last year. The daily average strength was 87·26 against 81·96 in 1908-9. Thus the number of undertrial prisoners that passed through the Jail was larger than in the previous year, but their daily average did not rise proportionately, this shows that the average period of their detention was shorter than in the preceding year.

There was one Civil prisoner in confinement on 30th September 1909, 12 were admitted and the same number was released during the year, so that the number in confinement at the close of the year remained unchanged, the daily average strength being 0 3

Civil prisoners

The general health of the prisoners was very good There was a remarkable decline in the number of both the daily average sick and deaths and specially in the death rate, as will appear from the subjoined comparative table of statistics

Health

Particulars	1908-09	1909-10	Cause of death
Daily average strength	571 72	512 21	
Maximum population on any one day	608	612	
Daily average sick	11 86	6 62	
Number of deaths in and out of the Hospital	12	7*	*Malaria Acute tuberculosis Pernicou Anæmia Chronic insanity Acute congestion of lung Scurvy Dysentery
Death rate per mille per annum of the average strength	20 9	13 66	

The total expenditure on maintenance was Rs 31,732 against Rs 32,743, and consisted of Dieting Rs 12,329, Clothing and Bedding Rs 2,123, Hospital Rs 600, Fuel Rs 1,318, Garden Rs 293, Establishment Rs 12,774 and Miscellaneous Rs 2,295 The average cost of dieting a prisoner accordingly fell down from Rs 29-13-5 to Rs 24-1-2 per annum or from nearly 1 anna 4 pies to 1 anna 1 pie per diem

Cost

The satisfactory decline in the number of Jail offences which fell from 277 to 227 and the fact that there was no escape during the year, are largely attributable to the introduction of the Mark and Remission system which has fulfilled the expectation entertained of it as being conducive to good conduct and industry

Jail offences

The Jail garden provided 470½ maunds of vegetables valued at Rs 725-2-3 for the consumption of prisoners, more could not be given owing to scarcity of water and then supply had to be supplemented by local purchases

Jail garden

The net profits earned by the Factory rose from Rs 3,682 to Rs 4,462 The Superintendent reports that the demand for *Dunnies* and *Newar* was greater than could possibly be met, which indicates that goods of that description made in the Jail Factory have come into public recognition for excellence of manufacture Woollen manufacture was started in the Factory in July last and 25 blankets were manufactured It is proposed

Factory

to enlarge this branch so that all blankets required for Jail use may be manufactured on the spot and there be no need of importing any. Some carpets of very fine quality and pattern were manufactured during the year and pottery work was also started

The Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, inspected the Jail on 16th December 1909 and remarked in the Visitor's Book that "the general administration of the Jail showed capable management"

A new corrugated iron sheet latrine was constructed within the Hospital enclosure and those at the factories are under construction

The prisoners were provided this year with blankets and coats, while khaki drill uniform locally made was supplied to the warders

25 The Registration and Stamps Department — There is a slight fall in the total number of documents registered as compared with the figures of the preceding year, money deeds were considerably fewer, but the documents of mortgages and of sales increased, which is a sign of greater caution on the part of creditors. The number of documents relating to mortgages and monetary transactions was nearly double that of documents of other kinds. The total number of documents registered during the year 1909-10 was 1,495 against 1,580 of the previous year, while the property involved therein amounted to Rs 18,09,088/11/9 against Rs 22,97,990/1/9 last year. The registration fee realized aggregated Rs 8,088/1/9 against Rs 8,776/3/3 of the year before. The work done at the Sadar office exceeded that done collectively in the Hakumats. Registration was refused in 25 cases against 41 of the previous year.

The total income from the sale of stamps shows a drop from Rs 1,61,459, to 1,54,905 in consequence of the temporary suspension of Judicial work due to the prevalence of plague in the parganas of Sojat, Bilara and Bali

The receipts of the year comprised —

	No of Stamps	Value Rs a p
Court fee stamps	20,388	82 193 8 0
Miscellaneous stamps	2,24 522	72,344 1 0
Miscellaneous receipt		67 8 0
Total	2,44,910	1,54 905 1 0

During the year 622 eight-anna stamps were supplied free of cost to the Jagirdars exercising judicial powers

The total expenditure of the Registration and Stamps Department during the year amounted to Rs 12,761 of which Rs 2,685 represent commission and refund charges, Rs 803 cost of 2 lacs of one-anna adhesive stamps, Rs 607 printing charges and the rest establishment, contingent and tour expenses

Stamp vendors

There were 3 stamp vendors at Jodhpur and 25 in the Hakumats

26 Municipality—There are only two municipalities in the State, one at Jodhpur with the City Kotwal as Vice-President and the other at Pali with the Hakim as President. The latter is still in its infancy. Their chief business is to improve the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the towns concerned, but the Jodhpur municipality is also empowered to entertain suits pertaining to rights of easement. Sanitary staffs are also maintained in Bilara and Bhinmal towns.

The Jodhpur municipality, consisting of 11 members of whom 5 were nominated this year, held 7 sittings during the year at which, besides attending to local sanitary requirements brought to their notice by the specially appointed Sanitary Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 62 suits were disposed of. The Committee's decisions were appealed against in 5 cases, but were upheld in 3 and modified in 2 cases.

The Jodhpur municipality looks after the lighting arrangements of the City as well. 4 Kitson lamps were newly erected at convenient points in the main thoroughfares of the City. This allowed the removal of 12 lamp posts and reduced the total number of such posts from 196 to 184.

The Darbar bear the entire expenses of the municipal boards and sanitary establishments and they came up to Rs 21,591.

Owing to a rapid increase in the number of hackney carriages plying in the City, the Darbar contemplate the introduction of a system of licenses calculated to secure to the public an efficient service of strong and decent vehicles drawn by sound animals and run by competent drivers.

The urinals in the Jodhpur City which were of *pucca* masonry, were replaced by structures of corrugated iron sheets after a modern and very practical model.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

27 Seasons—The monsoon of 1910 broke somewhat too early, about the middle of June. There was a prolonged break between the 9th and the 28th July, but the rains returned with welcome force before it might be too late, and did incalculable benefit to the Kharif crop. On the whole, the recorded rainfall, as compared with that of the last year, was rather meagre in quantity, but its seasonable distribution was in adequate set off to quantitative deficiency as far as agricultural prospects were concerned.

The first month of the official year was comparatively dry, though falls measuring 13 cents or less were registered in three places. November was absolutely dry, but there was fairly wide spread rain in December, since fourteen parganas received between 0.15 and 2.17 inches. This helped to mature the Rabi crop which yielded a 15 anna harvest. In January eleven parganas were rainless, but the others had scattered showers, the maximum fall being 6.2 cents. The following 4 months were practically rainless, it having been somewhat unsettled and showery only during the last week of April when 12 parganas registered falls varying from 5 to 90 cents.

The first burst of the monsoon was experienced in the beginning of the 3rd week of June when the fall was well distributed. The current was firmly established towards the end of the month and maintained its vigour till the 9th July. But from this date to the 28th, both the Bay and the Arabian Sea currents were abnormally weak and no moisture was deposited. On the 29th, however, an improvement set in, and in August well marked monsoon conditions were re-established and moderately sufficient, if not very heavy, rains were received in all the parganas except Jodhpur in the centre, Parbatsar in the east, Siwana & Pachbhadra in the south and Sheo & Barmer in the west, where the precipitation, though meagre, was not seriously deficient. The drawbacks of the seasonal conditions in July were thus in a very important measure removed by the rains of August and the result was a complete and most favourable change in the agricultural situation.

During June the fall varied between 20 cents at Sambhar and 8.6 inches at Siwana. Taking July and August together, the maximum fall was reported from Desuri where 31.86 inches were gauged, and the minimum fall from Parbatsar and Barmer which registered 4.80 and 5.02 inches, respectively. In September there were occasional and scanty showers in 14 parganas. On the whole, the total records of this year exceeded those of last year in only 5 places and were equal in 1, but fell short of them in 17. The heaviest fall was 10.94 inches measured at Desuri and the lowest 7.79 inches measured at Barmer. The largest rainfall within 48 hours was 11.74 inches received at Pali on 2nd and 3rd August.

Compared with the average of the last 5 years the total rainfall of the year exceeded it in only 4 stations and fell short of it in the remaining 19. It would thus appear that though it was somewhat below the average, yet as the individual downpours were copious, almost all the tanks in the State were well filled except the Jaswant Sagar, which received only about one third of its full capacity, in spite of the fact that it has the largest catchment area of all viz 1,300 square miles.

23 Prices of food grains in Jodhpur City—The prices of food grains in the Jodhpur market remained almost steady during the first 3 quarters of the year. They were, on the whole, lower than in the previous year, as the supply had been replenished from the abundant stores reserved from the harvests of the

preceding year and the current season made fair progress and gave no room for any prolonged anxiety. There was a distinct downward tendency during the last quarter when the August rains had effectively dispelled all apprehensions caused by the long break of July.

During the first half year the rates of wheat remained steady, except that in February there was a sharp advance, but this was only temporary as it was soon counteracted by the development of the expectations of a splendid Rabi harvest into a certainty. Since then they ruled persistently low, barring slight fluctuations. The percentage of fall from 30th September 1909 to 30th September 1910 was 11.1 only.

The price of *Bajra*, which is the staple food of the country, steadily maintained an upward tendency during the greater part of the year, and it was only in the early part of August when the prospects of the Kharif crop were assured that it began to swing in the opposite direction, so that the percentage of fall on 30th September 1910 was 7.2 from the rate for the corresponding date last year.

The price of *Jowar* underwent many fitful fluctuations induced by the tightness or ease of the market. Beginning with 15½ seers on 30th September 1909, the rate approached the minimum in the next month. After a brisk rise in November, it fell again in the following month, but since then there was a steady rise culminating at 13 seers and 5 chs in June. This was followed by the remarkable decline down to the lowest level of 21½ seers reached on 30th September 1910, corresponding to a fall of 37.6 per cent from the rate current at the close of the preceding year.

The rates of barley did not vary so markedly, though in common with other food grains they touched the bottom towards the close of the year. Being 20 seers 3½ chs at the close of September 1909, they remained at nearly the same level during the first half year with but few lapses intervening. In April, however, there was a slight fall, but the upward tendency soon asserted itself, and in August there was again a drop which lasted till the year closed. The extent of variation between the rates ruling at the close of this and of the last year was 4.2.

29 Wages and Labour—In spite of a general fall in the prices of food grains, the enhanced wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained almost stationary. The demand for unskilled labour on ordinary private and State Public Works that were undertaken during the year and for field labour in view of a good season combined to maintain the wages at the old level of 8 to 10 annas per day for masons and of 4 to 6 annas for unskilled labour generally.

30 Forests—The Jalore, Jaswantpur and Hinglaj hills were brought under conservancy during the year, but as they have not yet been regularly surveyed their area cannot be definitely stated and is therefore not added to the area of reserved forests shown in last year's report, viz 295.11 square miles of Khalsa forests and 70.37 of Jagir forests.

No masonry pillar was erected nor was any survey undertaken during the year, the old pillars were, however, kept in good order and whitewashed. Regular working plans which exist for the forests from Nana to Khoria received proper attention, and the other forests were as usual managed under provisional working plans.

Forest offences rose from 153 to 200 and the number of cattle pounded for illicit grazing from 3,147 to 3,550. The increase was due to the break in the monsoon experienced in July, which had raised false apprehensions of a failure of the grass crop, but the fall in the number of cases regularly prosecuted in the Court from 4 to 2 indicates that the offences were not of a serious nature and were mostly departmentally dealt with.

The year was favourable for fire protection, for there was a substantial drop in both the number of fire occurrences and the area burnt. Only 4 fires occurred burning 627 acres against 8 fires involving 800 acres last year. The percentage of the area burnt to the total area attempted to be protected was 0.29 as compared with 0.36 in the previous year.

The forests remained closed to sheep, goats and camels. The other horned cattle were allowed to graze from October till the monsoon set in. 20,113 cattle, mostly belonging to the right holders, were admitted for grazing as against 14,524 in the preceding year.

From a financial point of view the year was not as good as its predecessor, the outbreak of plague having greatly interfered with the normal activities of the department. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 78,538 to Rs. 55,822 and the net revenue from Rs. 16,095 to Rs. 14,595, but on the other hand, the expenditure, also went down from Rs. 62,412 to Rs. 41,817.

The receipts included Rs. 3,400 from sale of *animal bark* (*Cossia oriculata*) and the expenditure included Rs. 1,671 paid to the Jagirdars as compensation.

During the year 1566 trees of *Am* (*Melia Indica*), Mangoe, *Euclyptus*, *Gular* (*Ficus Glomerata*), *Pipal* (*Ficus Religiosa*), and *Bar* (*Ficus Bengalensis*) were planted at the different roads around Jodhpur. 101 trees were planted on the Sojat Road-Sojat and 450 on the Falna-Bali roads. 835 fruit and flower plants were distributed *gratis* among the public and 282 were sold. It cost Rs. 11,260 and yielded Rs. 467.

There are 14 gardens at Jodhpur and 6 in the Parganas which are looked after by the Forest department. Their maintenance cost Rs. 47,086 and they yielded an income of Rs. 6,461.

81. Trade—Trade was, on the whole, more brisk during the year under report than in the previous year. As usual, some of the branches of trade declined while others

prospered But the net result was that there was a considerable improvement both in the imports and in the exports and particularly in the latter, as will appear from the following table —

	Average of past 10 years	1909-10	1908-09
Value of imports	Rs 1,68,08,462	Rs 2,74,77,565	Rs 2,58,42,614
Value of exports	„ 50,51,677	„ 1,20,99,790	„ 88,20,354
Total	„ 2,18,60,139	„ 3,95,77,355	„ 3,46,62,968

This shows that the imports were better than in the previous year by Rs 16,34,951/- or 6% and the exports by Rs 32,79,436/- or 37% and the total volume of trade by Rs 49,14,387/- or 14%. A comparison with the average from the preceding decennary shows an increase of Rs 1,06,69,103/- or 63%, in the imports, of Rs 70 48,113/- or nearly 104% in the exports, and of Rs 1,77,17,216/- or 81% in the total volume of trade. These figures show the great improvement that has taken place in the condition of the people as a result of the good years the country has been having since 1906-07 and of the solicitude for public good which marks His Highness' rule.

To turn to the condition of the different trades as shown by the Customs returns the trades that showed the greatest improvement in imports were those of cloth, lace, sugar, both unrefined and refined, tobacco, rice, timber, gold and dry fruits. The expansion of all these except those of tobacco and timber was chiefly owing to the celebration of a large number of marriages during the year. The import of tobacco was stimulated by a fall in the price of the inferior varieties of the commodity, while the increased import of timber shows that the large demand created for it by the damage done to houses by heavy rains in the two previous years was still active and that the people becoming more prosperous are using timber more extensively. There was also an appreciable increase in the import of cotton seed owing to agricultural prosperity which enabled the people to feed their livestock better, and in that of *Mowra* and *Kirana* articles. The trades that showed a decline in imports were those of opium, ghee, oils, thread and silver. The import of opium fell from 729 Maunds in the previous year to 584 Maunds, or by nearly 20%. The fall was due to two causes. The price which had been steadily falling previously showed a tendency to rise from the beginning of the year, and as the merchants had bought large quantities of the drug when the price was low, they shrank from making purchases when the price showed an upward tendency. The fall in the import of ghee was even greater, it fell from 17,616 Maunds to 3,818 Maunds or 78% and was due to the fact that the local supply of the commodity was so large as to obviate the necessity of importing the article in any considerable quantity. The decrease under oils took place both under kerosine oil and other oils and must be traced to the local manufacture of a large quantity of sesamum oil, which was rendered possible by the bumper crop of sesamum. As in the previous 2 years the import of silver was showing an increase at first. Until the end of February the customs receipts from this source were Rs 1,635 in advance. But from the month of March, the import declined and by the end of the year the increase of Rs 1,635 was converted into a decrease of

Rs 1,346 The fall is due to the appreciation of the metal in the Indian market in consequence of the enhancement of the duty on it by the Government of India. The decrease under import of thread was probably due to the fact that a large quantity had been imported in the previous 2 years.

Among exports cotton and sesamum were the chief articles in which there was a striking increase. The crops of these were very good, while the demand for them was steady and strong. There was a considerable increase in the export of animals also, which were in good condition and were purchased in large numbers by the foreign merchants. The export of wheat would have been as heavy as in the previous year, as there was an abundant quantity of the grain available for export, and in fact the trade was advancing until the end of March, but the apprehensions of a famine induced the merchants to withhold their stock. The trade received a check in April and became quite dull in May, June and July, the 3 months when export is usually most heavy. With the burst of a favourable monsoon the fears of the merchants were dispelled and the trade became brisk again, but the ground lost could not be recovered and the year closed with a decrease of 1,31,771 Maunds as compared with the quantity exported in the previous year. The wool trade thrived until towards the close of the year, when the fall in price checked its export. There was a slight decrease in the export of hides as cattle mortality was much lower than in the previous year.

32 Manufacture—There is not much to record about the local industries in addition to the accounts given in the previous reports. Except the marble articles and block-printed fabric that find a ready sale outside the State, the products of local craft and industries supply merely local requirements, the industries themselves being very primitive in character.

The total outturn of the marble quarries for the calendar year ending 31st December 1909 was 1,963 tons valued at Rs 18,700 against 1,758 tons worth Rs 19,743 last year. It found employment for 178 males and 31 females during the year. The revenue derived as royalty on the export of marble amounted to Rs 18,314.

Messrs Martin & Co, the contractors for the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, to whom the Darbar have given special concessions in view of the fact that the memorial is intended to commemorate the benignant reign of the illustrious Queen Empress, started work in July 1909.

With a view to improve the weaving industry, the Darbar intend to supply weavers with modern hand-looms, in the proper method of working which one Jat who has been specially trained will give them requisite instruction. The Darbar contemplate sending this Jat and a potter to the forthcoming Allahabad Exhibition to gain further experience, and will require them on their return to impart this practical knowledge to the Jodhpur weavers and potters.

As alluded to in the last report, a Museum was established in Jodhpur

Museum Located in a grand palace lent by His Highness and financed by the State, it is anticipated to become a centre of information and guidance in the improvement and development of local resources

With a view to make an exhaustive geological survey of the State from an economic standpoint, the Darbar had one of their local graduates, Bias Shanker Lal B A , trained at the Geological department of the Government of India He has creditably acquitted himself and returned duly trained towards the close of the year The work will commence next year

33 Public Works Department—The year was one of great activity for the Public Works department which had a large allotment for disposal The Darbar under steadily improved financial condition have been able to devote more and more attention and money to works of public utility The total outlay during the year aggregated Rs 6,17,906 as compared with Rs 5,78,567 for the last year, Rs 4,48,620 for 1907-08, Rs 4,22,210 for 1906-07, and Rs 3,00,000 the average for the previous ten years These figures give an idea of the expansion of Public Works expenditure in recent years

The expenditure of the year was distributed as under —

	De-scription of works	Original	Repairs	Total
I	Military works	6,153	5,473	11,631
II	Civil Buildings	1,60,135	65 640	2,25,775
III	Communications	8,~43	28,147	56,890
IV	Irrigation and water supply	60,962	37,467	98,429
V,	General (Miscellaneous)			2,00,666
VI	Establishment			44,515
	Grand total			6,17,906*

The following are some of the more improtant works undertaken during the year

(a) *Irrigation*

(1) *The Palz-Hemawas (Sumer Samand) Irrigation scheme* —

This work, described at length in previous reports, was started in 1906 During the year the raising of the main dams, the construction of two more masonry sluices, and the excavation of the left bank canal for a length of six miles were in progress and cost Rs 43,996, the total cost up to date being Rs 2,22,735 Fifteen feet of water were stored this year, sufficient to irrigate about eight thousand *bighas* It is hoped to complete the scheme in the next year, when it may irrigate about 21,000 *bighas*

(2) The extension of the masonry weir at Edward Samand (Bankli tank) by another 200 feet, making the total length 600 feet, at a cost of Rs 5,130

- (3) The construction of a masonry aqueduct 15 feet wide and 2,000 feet long across the Luni river below the Jaswant Sagar Bundh to supply the new Bhavi canal, at a cost of Rs 18,966

The areas irrigated by the various tanks and the revenues derived therefrom are shown in Chapter II

(b) — *Architecture*

- (4) The marble Cenotaph to the memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, under construction for the last five years, is now very near completion. The total expenditure on this beautiful monument up to the close of the year was Rs 2,34,833
- (5) The Clock-Tower and the Market in the Girdikot quarter of the City. This work, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Highness on the 11th March 1910, is estimated to cost Rs 1,66,880. The tower will be in the centre, 98 feet high and built of ornamental red and white Jodhpur stone surmounted by a dome of white marble

The market will provide one hundred stalls, with verandahs and covered foot-ways, and is to have wide stone paved streets. Progress to the value of Rs 26,074 was made on this work during the year

(c) — *Communications*

- (6) The construction of a two feet gauge steam tramway line from Pipar Road to Bhavi, a distance of 20 miles, referred to in the last report was practically finished at a total cost of Rs 2,45,750 and is ready for being opened for traffic

This line is intended to serve the big towns of Pipar, Bhavi and Bilara and the large irrigated tract of country below the Jaswant Sagar or Bilara tank

- (7) The laying of a new metalled road in the hills from Kalana tank to Bijolai, also small sections in the Takhat Sagar and Balsamand Gardens, the total length being 1.05 miles. This raises the length of metalled roads in and around Jodhpur to nearly 57½ miles

(d) — *Dispensaries*

- (8) A new dispensary with in-patient wards for males and females and with Sub-Assistant Surgeon's and menials' quarters, at Marwar Pali at a cost of Rs 15,000
- (9) A new dispensary with Sub-Assistant Surgeon's and menials' quarters in Jodhpur City at a cost of Rs 8,164
- (10) New in-patients' wards for males and females and Eye-ward and store room at Sojat. This work is taken in hand and estimated to cost Rs 4,244.

(e)—Educational Buildings.

- (11) A new Anglo-Vernacular School at Balotra at a cost of Rs 6,833
- (12) Additions to the School at Sojat at a cost of Rs 6,102
- (13) A new High School building at Sambhar, taken in hand and estimated to cost Rs 17,318.
- (14) Addition of three new laboratory rooms at the Jaswant College, Jodhpur, estimated to cost Rs 5,642

(f)—District Courts

- (15) A new Kachehri building at Marot at a cost of Rs 10,484
- (16) Residential quarters for the Hakim at Bah at a cost of Rs 2,213

(g)—Military

- (17) Special repairs to the barracks of the 1st Regiment at a cost of Rs 6,198
- (18) The laying of a new pipe line from the 2nd Regiment lines to "Chittar" tank for watering horses at a cost of Rs 1,940

(h)—General

- (19) Repairs to buildings at the Fort, to the State house at Lal Sagar and to the City latrines (including 75 new corrugated iron sheet urinals) costing Rs 2,433, Rs 2,956 and Rs 5,693, respectively

The establishment charges were Rs 44,515 against Rs 42,395 last year, and amounted to Rs 7 2 per cent of total expenditure against 7 3 per cent last year

Establishment.

They are distributed as follows —

	Rs
State Engineer	13,274
Assistant Engineer	6,109
Upper Subordinates	12,634
Lower Subordinates	5,044
Office Establishment and Contingencies	6,228
Camp Equipage	1,226
Total	44,515

The realizations by the department amounted to Rs 5,375, out of which rents and conveyance hire were Rs 2,632 and the balance comprised miscellaneous receipts

Receipts

34 Post Offices — Combined Post and Telegraph Offices were opened at Ladnu and Didwana, while Branch Post Offices were opened at Guriya, Nimaj, Kherwa and Koselao. A letter box was placed at village Ras and to those at Jodhpur 3 more were added, viz at Rai ka Bagh, Ratanada and Railway Audit Office

New Offices

The opening of an experimental Branch Post Office at Koselao necessitated a slight diversion of the Mail line between Pali and Chanod increasing its distance by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the strength of escort sowars was proportionately augmented

Permission to frank service covers on *bona fide* Darbar Service was obtained for the Collectors of the Bardic Chro-
 Franking service covers nicles of the State as also for the staff engaged
 in connection with the approaching Census

3 cases of the misuse of service labels forwarded by the postal autho-
 Misuse of service labels rities were tried by the State courts

The postal authorities having adopted the Darbar's suggestion to convey the Imperial Mails for Didwana and Suj-
 General angarh by the Degana-Hisar section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, the runner's line along that route was abolished on 1st December 1909

35 Mint — There are 3 Mints in the State—viz at Jodhpur, Nagore and Pali, but the Jodhpur Mint alone carries on
 Gold and copper coinage coining operations in gold and copper, while the other two merely farm out the gold and lace contracts During the year, 56,468 gold Mohars were coined against 36,066 last year, and old copper coins of the value of Rs 15,403 were called in, while in their place new coins, called *Sardarshahi*, which are of a uniform weight and standard were struck to the value of Rs 26,033 These new copper coins together with the balance of Rs 2,558 worth *Sardarshahi* from last year's coinage gave a total of Rs 28,091 worth coins, out of which Rs 27,675 worth were sold

The Mint receipts consisted of —

Income	Mint duty on	Rs
	Gold	13,645
	Silver	138
	Precious stones	652
	Total	14,435
	Contracts of gold and silver lace	4,703
	Miscellaneous	1,083
	Net profits of the Copper coinage .	3,000
	GRAND TOTAL	23,221

36 Abkari — The increase of about Rs. 10,000 in the excise revenue shown in last year's report advanced further this
 Income year by more than double that sum, the gross receipts having risen from Rs 1,22,208 to Rs 1,46,649 While the greater part of this bounding increase was contributed by the excess realised in the amount of the contract for the manufacture and sale of liquor, it was also considerably due to the growth of public prosperity and the absence of astrological bar on the celebration of marriages among the Hindus

Rates There was no change in the qualities or the ruling rates of spirituous liquors

The number of shops and licenses for retail vend was 124 and 166, respectively, there being an increase of 2 shops only over those of the last year, and these had to be opened in the Jaswantpura pargana to meet the local demand

The quantity of liquor distilled in Jodhpur City rose from 94,068 to 97,558½ bottles during the year and the amount sold from 85,324 to 91,182, *Chhata* as usual being in particular demand with the poorer classes

Comparison The sub joined comparative statement shows the excise revenue for the year 1908-09 and 1909-10 —

1	Country liquor	Rs	91,465	Rs	1,12,291
2	Hemp drugs	,,	6,667	,,	5,833
3	Foreign liquor	,,	1,000	,,	1,033
4	Recovery of arrears	,,	319	,,	2,321
5	Advance payment of the excise contract for the next year	,,	19,635	,,	23,982
6	Fines and forfeitures	,,	910	,,	739
7	Miscellaneous	,,	2,212	,,	450
Total		,,	1,22,208	,,	1,46,649

The increase under 1 and 4 is due to a good harvest, the fall under 2 to an increase of duty at the place of export, and the improvement under 5 to the favourable terms on which the next year's contract has been leased out

The expenditure of the department rose from Rs 21,086 to Rs 22,202 Excluding Rs 11,146 paid as compensation to 97 privileged Jagirdars and Rs 1,350 as compensation to the hemp drug contractor on account of unforeseen rise of duty at the place of export, the cost of collection amounted to Rs 9,706 or 6 6 per cent of the revenue It consisted of —

	Rs
Establishment charges	8,833
Travelling allowance	372
Informers' fee and rewards	215
Miscellaneous	286

91 cases of illicit distillations were prosecuted and conviction was secured in 59 cases

37 Railway—The actual outlay up to the close of last year was Rs 1,43,39,617 (the figures given in the last report were only approximate) During the year though a sum of Rs 1,50,866 was laid out on the Degana-Hissar Section and the relaying of the line between Luni Junction and Rohat cost Rs 10,384, yet credit to stores and to other heads as detailed below was given for materials transferred to the Degana-Hissar Section, and this, when adjusted, left a balance of Rs 731 against the open line, whereas a sum of Rs 1,569 was expended on the Survey of the Jodhpur-Phalodi

Section, so that the total capital outlay (including suspense) on open line from the commencement of operations was Rs 1,43,38,886 and on the line under survey Rs 2,361, approximately

The principal items of capital expenditure are —

Relaying line between Luni Junction and Rohat	Rs	10,384
Relaying Line between Jodhpur and Merta Road	"	—20,424
Wagon wheel lathes	"	8,901
Constructing 19 Coaching vehicles	"	—10,183
General credits	"	—8,349
Type writing machines for Audit Office	"	5,009
Roof lamps	"	—9,505
Stores	"	—1,12,871
Miscellaneous advances	"	—21,442
Degana-Hissar Section	"	1,50,806

The year was marked by a large increase in the earnings of the Railway owing to general improvement of the traffic. The net revenue rose from Rs 9,98,027* to Rs. 13,76,662 representing a return of 9 60 per cent against 6 96 last year on the capital invested. These satisfactory results are due to the return of prosperous times, economic management and the extension of the Degana- Hissar Section

The working expenses, including a debit of Rs 1,00,000 transferred to the Sinking Fund for renewal of rails, represent 45 42 per cent of the gross receipts against *50 26 per cent of the preceding year

Owing to a succession of good harvests it is noteworthy that the local imports of grain have been extremely limited

The General Classification of Goods has been brought into force from 1st July 1910 and the class rates have consequently been revised

The sub-joined memo compares the results of the year's working with the actuals of the previous year —

Particulars	1909-10 Approximately	1908-09 Actuals
Total miles open on 30th September	(a)525 00	525 00
Total capital outlay (including suspense) from the commencement of operations to the end of the year on		
Open line	1,43,38,886	(c)1,43,30,617
Line under construction		
Line under survey	2,361	792
Gross receipts	25,22,311	(c)20,06,531
Working expenses	(b)11,45 649	(c)10 08,504
Net receipts	(d)13,76,662	(c)9 98,027
Percentage of net receipts on capital outlay	9 60	(c)6 96
Percentage of working expenses on gross receipts	45 42	(c)50 26

NOTE—(a) The actual length of the Degana-Suyangarh (Marwar) Section of the Degana Hissar Rail way is 61 11 miles and not 61 32 miles as was previously supposed

NOTE—(b) The increase in working expenses is mainly due to extension and increased traffic

NOTE—(c) Figures given in last year's report were approximate as they included estimates for the last two months of the year

NOTE—(d) These are approximate figures and cannot therefore tally with actual receipts given in Appendix XIX.

As noted in the last year's report, the Traffic working of the city goods tramway and the upkeep of electric light in His Highness' Saloons were under the direct management of the Railway Administration. The former yielded a net revenue of Rs 473 and the latter cost Rs 283.

38 Customs Department.—For the Customs Department the year under report was a notable one owing to certain important reductions made in the Tariff. Since 1906-07 the revenue of the department had, owing to the growth of prosperity, His Highness' liberal policy and the exercise of stricter supervision, been expanding, and in 1908-09 it reached the unprecedented total of Rs 16,12,926. The time was, therefore, considered opportune for effecting substantial reductions in the Tariff so that the people might find cause for rejoicing at the expansion of the State revenue. The following reductions were, accordingly, made by His Highness the Maharaja in January 1910 —

- (1) The import duty on oxen and asses was abolished
- (2) The import duty on copper, tin, lead, zinc and iron was reduced as follows —
 - (a) Copper from Rs 1-14-0 per maund to 10 annas per maund
 - (b) Tin and lead from Rs 1-4-0 per maund to 10 annas per maund
 - (c) Zinc from 10 annas per maund to 4 annas per maund
 - (d) Iron from 2 annas per maund to 1 anna per maund
 - (e) All other metals (except gold and silver) were declared free
- (3) The import duty on ivory was reduced from Rs 10 per maund to Rs 2-8-0 per maund
- (4) The import duty on the under-mentioned dry fruits was reduced from Rs 1-14-0 per maund to Re 1 per maund while all other dry fruits were declared free.
 - (a) Almonds (b) Pistachio (c) Raisins (d) Dry dates
- (5) The import duty on hides was abolished
- (6) The import duty on gunny bags, *ambari*, flax, hemp, jute and *sanpatti* was abolished
- (7) The import duty on *Sojtra ajma* (aniseed) was reduced from Rs 1-14-0 per maund to 8 annas per maund
- (8) The import duty on rice was reduced from 8 annas per maund to 5 annas per maund. But second class Sindh rice which had been free before was declared to be subject to taxation

- (9) The distinction that was being made between *Kirana* articles as those belonging to *Kirana* No 1 and chargeable at Rs 2-8-0 per maund and those belonging to *Kirana* No 2 and paying duty at Rs 1-14-0 was removed and only 109 articles were declared as subject to duty at Rs 1-14-0 per maund and 143 articles were declared free

The objects in view in revising the Tariff in this manner were —

- (a) To benefit agriculture, the most important industry in the State
- (b) To encourage local industries
- (c) To give a certain measure of relief from taxation to the public at large.
- (d) To abolish a large number of more or less useless duties

It was anticipated that the State would by these changes sacrifice revenue amounting to Rs 24,000 a year. The *Financial aspects of tariff changes* loss accruing to the State from the abolition of the important duties on oxen, asses, hides and gunny bags and similar articles made of flax, hemp and jute was calculated on the basis of the average revenue derived from these commodities in the previous 5 years at Rs 8,800. The estimated loss of revenue from the other changes and the actual decrease that occurred during the year, in comparison with the receipts from these sources in the preceding year, are given in the following table —

No	Articles on which duty was lowered	Estimated loss of revenue	Actual difference decrease - or increase +	Net difference of revenue decrease - or increase +	Remarks
1	Metals ..	5,000	-7,828	} -9,445	Actual decrease not ascertain- able, the estimate is accordingly taken
2	Ivory	5,000	-1,417		
3	Sojatia Ajma	200	-200		
4	Dry Fruits ..	3,000	+3,249	} +7,258	
5	Kirana	2,000	+4,000		
	Total	15,200		-2,187	

It is clear that the reductions made in the duties on metals has materially enhanced their consumption and so the loss to revenue was greater than the estimate, but the direct loss to the State revenue has been more than compensated by what the people have gained. The trade in ivory was better from the very beginning of the year. The receipts from it in the first 4 months of the year had risen from Rs 1,077 in 1908-09 to Rs 2,790 in 1909-10, showing an increase of Rs 1,713. In the last 8 months when the reductions were in force the receipts fell from Rs 4,921 in

the previous year to Rs 1,791 in the present or a fall of Rs 3,130. But the quantity imported rose from 492 maunds to 716 maunds and as on each maund the importers had to pay Rs 7-8-0 less than before as Customs duty, they might be said to have gained Rs 5,370, while the State lost Rs 3,130. Thus there was a net decrease of Rs 1,417 during the whole year. This shows that the lowering of the duty benefitted the trade and the local industry more than what the State lost by it. The receipts from dry fruits also yielded gratifying results. Like the trade in ivory, the import of dry fruits was showing a tendency to advance from the beginning of the year and the first 4 months yielded Rs 3,987 against Rs 2,981 in the previous year or an increase of Rs 1,006. The reductions in the duty which then took place stimulated the import further, so that in the next 8 months the receipts amounted to Rs 4,429 against Rs 2,186 in the previous year, with the result that both the State and the trade profited by the reductions. The import of *Knana* was showing a slightly downward tendency at first, but it became brisker afterwards, so that the State, instead of losing Rs 2,000 by the change in the Tariff as had been anticipated, actually gained Rs 4,009. The effect of the reduction of the duty on *Sojtia Ajma* on the revenue derived from it cannot be stated, as the receipts from it are not separately shown in the returns. But the revenue derived from both *Mcwara Ajma* and *Sojtia Ajma* in the year was less by Rs 903 than what had been realised from *Mcwara Ajma* alone in the previous year, although the fall in the price of *Mcwara Ajma* ought, other circumstances being the same, to have increased the import of the article. Nevertheless, the import fell off considerably, as the merchants, who had a large stock of the *Mcwara Ajma* purchased at a higher price, were reluctant both to part with their existing stock at a reduced price and to make any additions to it. Taking all the changes into consideration it may be stated that during the year under report there was such an expansion of trade, partly due to the changes in the Tariff and partly to other circumstances, that the estimated sacrifice was recouped by nearly a half.

In spite of these reductions the revenue rose to Rs 17,72,422 and exceeded the budget estimate by Rs 3,72,422 and the record figure for the previous year

Revenue

by Rs 1,59,496. Several causes contributed to this striking expansion. By far the most important of these were the excellent crops of sesamum and cotton reaped by the people, the celebration of numerous marriages which had not been held for more than a year owing to the *Singhas*, the growth of prosperity and the increased devotion and zeal displayed by the employes to their duties owing to the scheme for raising their pay sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja.

The increase in the revenue was particularly noticeable under export

Fluctuations under differen com-
modities

of sesamum, animals and cotton and under import of jaggery, cloth, sugar, tobacco, lace, rice, gold, timber and dry fruits. The articles which yielded less revenue than in the previous year were chiefly wheat amongst the exports and opium, ghee, animals, metals and oils among the imports. The causes of these fluctuations have been given in the section on Trade and Manufacture.

The subjoined statement gives the particulars of the expenditure of the department —

Particulars	Budget 1909-10			Actual Expenditure					
				1909-10			1908-09		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Cost of collection	95,177	10	0	91,648	5	9	87,999	9	7
Other Items—									
(a) Compensation ..	35,448	15	0	35,373	15	0	35,448	14	11
(b) Rebate ...	15,640	0	0	21,409	6	9	18,222	15	9
(c) Refunds ...	4,500	0	0	4,484	14	3	5,203	9	9
(d) Miscellaneous advances etc ...	257	7	0	368	0	0	730	9	6
Total	55,846	6	0	61,586	4	0	59,606	1	11
Grand Total	1,51,024	0	0	1,53,234	9	9	1,47,605	11	6

This statement shows that under cost of collection there was an increase of Rs 3,649 in comparison with the figure for the previous year caused by the granting of promotions, the payment of a larger sum as reward for increase of income and the employment of new men at the Stations on the Degana-Hissar Section Under the other items there was a decrease of Rs 75 under compensation in comparison with both the estimate and the previous year's figure, due to the withholding of the payment of compensation due to the Mokala Thikana on account of a complaint received against the Thikana which is under consideration The increase under rebate is accounted for by the expansion of revenue, while the decrease under refunds in comparison with the previous year is due to the greater care taken by the employees in levying duty

29 Salt.—No change was made in the duty levied on duty free salt or in the sale prices of it to the public

Out of 2,49,000 maunds of duty free salt due to the Darbar from the various salt sources leased out to the Government, 99,044 maunds lapsed and only 1,49,956 maunds were taken delivery of during the year This quantity, added to 2,95,154½ maunds of salt in stock at the close of the preceding year, gave a total of 4,45,110½ maunds, out of which 1,50,870 maunds against 2,12,664½ maunds last year were disposed of

An ample balance of *Khar* Salt being on hand, only 49½ maunds were manufactured during the year The total for disposal was 471½ maunds, out of which 419½ maunds were sold

The licenses issued for manufacturing saltpetre numbered 25 against 32 and the quantity manufactured amounted to 1,306 maunds against 1,508½ maunds last year.

As there was a decrease in the quantity of duty free salt disposed of (due principally to large stocks being left in the hands of the last year's contractor) and in the receipts from Royalty, the salt revenue fell from Rs 15,81,942 to Rs 14,59,134, of which sum the details are as below.—

	Rs
Revenue	
Payment in consideration of the lease of salt sources	9,61,395
Royalty	1,92,507
Sale proceeds of edible and <i>Khari</i> Salt	2,45,988
Recovery of arrears	51,331
Miscellaneous	7,913
Expenditure.	The expenditure amounted to Rs 41,234 and consisted of —

	Rs
Establishment	8,740
Compensation to Jagirdars	30,751
Reward as informers' fee	1,059
Miscellaneous	684

20 smuggling cases were reported during the year which with 5 pending from the previous year gave a total of 25, out of which 8 were disposed of. The proposed increase of the supervising agency referred to in last year's report is still engaging the attention of the Darbar.

CHAPTER V.

40 Finance and Revenue — The year under report was one of steady increase and of general prosperity. The effects of this are writ large over the returns in almost all branches of ordinary revenue, which under the direct and careful control of His Highness the Maharaja has shown a remarkable elasticity to develop. The most gratifying feature of the financial administration is, on the one hand, a general and well-proportioned distribution of expenditure and, on the other, the degree in which in spite of the fact that the original estimates were pitched a little high, the actual realizations surpassed those estimates by as much as 10 lakhs, the principal contributors to this amount being Railway, Customs and *Hawala*, which have shown a net improvement of 4 6, 3 7 and 0 5 lakhs, respectively.

The realizations from the various ordinary sources showed an increase of Rs 10,37,680 over the estimated revenue and were larger than the receipts of the previous year by Rs 7,55,224. The extraordinary sources yielded Rs 8,808 against the estimated revenue of Rs 10,000 and the actual income of Rs 5,780 of the preceding year. The total receipts which aggregated Rs 77,81,488 have beaten all previous records.

The disbursements effected through the ordinary channels of expenditure exceeded the budget by Rs 2,85,743, but fell short of last year's figures by Rs 1,67,698, the most prominent feature of which is the large investments *viz* 2 82 lakhs under Railway Capital, 5 lakhs under Famine Fund, 0'9 lakhs under

Reserve Fund for marriages of Princes and Princesses, 11.44 lakhs under State Reserve Fund, 1.43 lakhs under Pipar Tramway and 06 lakh under advances to Agricultural Bank. These sound investments, in the aggregate, exceed the total amount provided for in the budget by over 7 lakhs and justify the slight apparent excess over the estimates under expenditure. Even this excess is recouped by a fall of 1.17 lakhs under extraordinary expenditure, so that, on the whole, the expenditure has been kept well within budget limits.

Judged from a purely financial point of view, the tabulated comparative details of receipts and expenditure given in Appendix XIX, show that though the budget of expenditure, framed to meet the ever expanding exigencies of a modernised administration, stood at an unprecedented figure, yet the balance has swayed on the right side, as there has resulted in the end a substantial surplus of about 10 lakhs, an evident testimony quite as much of the strength and buoyancy of the finances as of the wise and economical management of affairs by His Highness the Maharaja.

The sub-joined statement compares the total receipts and expenditure of the State during this and the preceding year —

YEAR	ORDINARY		EXTRAORDINARY		TOTAL		Closing balance
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1909-10 { Budget	67,35,000	62,01,750	10,000	4,13,971	67,45,000	66,15,721	} 25,01,500
{ Actuals	77,72,680	64,87,493	8,808	2,97,093	77,81,488	67,84,586	
1908-09 { Budget	65,30,500	57,42,565	10,000	8,02,830	65,40,500	65,45,395	} 15,04,598
{ Actuals	70,17,456	66,55,191	5,780	7,84,168	70,23,236	74,39,359	

41 Receipts—The principal items of revenue are Customs, *Hawala*, Salt and Railway, which yielded 76 per cent of the entire revenue. The extraordinary items contributed only 0.1 per cent. The more noticeable variations in the receipts were —

	More than estimated
	Rs
Railway	4,66,437
Customs	3,72,422
<i>Hawala</i>	53,141
<i>Chakri</i> (commutation of militia service to cash)	37,002
<i>Hukamnama</i> (Succession fee)	21,467
<i>Hakumats</i>	16,966
Interest	15,328
Court fee	15,036
Recovery of advances and outstandings	11,982
Excise	9,649
Mint	8,221
Sale of Ice and aerated waters	8,205
Stamps and Registration	7,993
	Less than estimated
Forests	19,178
Irrigation fee	7,628

To favourable agricultural conditions is due the increase under *Hawala, Hakumats, Stamps, Chakri*, and Court fee, and similarly due to improved traffic and more effective control is the improvement under Railway and Customs To a keen competition between the contractors may be attributed the advance under Excise, whereas the increased investments have yielded more interest The improved copper currency augmented the receipts of the Mint, and the greater popularity and supply of ice and aerated waters in Jodhpur itself as well as large supplies to the Bikaner Darbar in consequence of their machine going out of order raised the Ice Factory receipts

The only two cases of decrease are under Forest and Irrigation fee, of which the former is due to the prevalence of plague in the forest area, which greatly restricted the activities of the department concerned and the latter to the deficiency of water received in some of the *Bundhs* and the consequent shrinkage of the irrigated area

42 Expenditure—It is satisfactory to note that besides largely augmenting the Famine Fund and the State Reserve Fund, on the one hand, as aforesaid, and on the other, reducing the debt by Rs 1,29,766, considerable amounts could be devoted to the Police, Public Works and Education

The principal items of ordinary expenditure were —

	Rs
Reserve Fund	11,44,004
Imperial Charges (including the Sardar Risala)	7,17,483
Investments	5,96,310
Public Works	5,04,553
Revenue departments	5,66,654
Railway Capital including the Pipar-Bhavi Tramway	4,26,713
Purchases, Gifts and <i>Sofar Kharch</i>	3,88,337
Palace allowances and Household expenses	3,32,482
<i>Karkhanajats</i>	3,17,888
Executive and Judicial departments	2,47,747
Police and Criminal Tribes settlement	2,46,697
Grants and Subscriptions	1,88,476
Local Military Forces	1,72,242
Dispensaries, native <i>Vaidis</i> and Municipality	1,13,681
Education, Museum etc	94,397

Under extraordinary expenditure, the noteworthy items were —

	Rs.
Ceremonials	1,34,787
Payment of debts	1,29,766
Grass storage	9,145
Loans on land security	1,001

The only increases under ordinary and extraordinary heads that call

Differences explained for remarks are —

(1) *Zenani Deodi*, (2) *Devasthan*, (3) Purchase, (4) *Sofar Kharch*, under ordinary, and (5) Cholera and plague and (6) Ceremonials, under extraordinary heads

Under (1) the increase was due to the deaths of 3 ladies necessitating special expenditure on funeral rites and to the conveyance of the accumulated ashes of deceased members of the Chief's family to Hardwar. Under (2) it was due to the liberal contributions made by the Darbar to the Minto and other memorials of a laudable nature, under (3) to purchases connected with the remounts required for Sardar Risala &c, under (4) to His Highness' visits to various places, under (5) to the severe outbreak of plague in certain districts and under (6) to the observance of certain necessary State ceremonials.

43 Financial position—The year 1909-10 opened with a cash balance of Rs 15,04,598 and closed with a cash balance of Rs 25,01,500, so that there was a net increase of Rs 9,96,902 under that head alone. The investments, Railway Capital (including Pipar Tramway) and the Railway Sinking Fund for the renewal of rails rose from Rs 40,15,163, Rs 1,43,13,386 and Rs 2,08,528 to Rs 57,55,477, Rs. 1,44,56,584 and 2,96,111, respectively, or by a combined net increase of Rs 19,71,095. The recoverable arrears which include Rs 2,10,682 advanced on land security to Maharaj Zalim Singhji and the Thakur of Pohkaran, however, fell from Rs 16,89,695 to Rs 15,78,714. Accordingly, the net assets excluding the liabilities amounting to Rs. 62,205 on 30th September 1910 were Rs 2,45,26,181 against Rs 2,15,39,399 last year.

General remarks—Financial stability has now been completely achieved. The personal debts of His Highness have been wiped off and the other debts reduced to a quite insignificant amount while, on the other hand, a very large addition was made to the assets. The liabilities and assets stand in the ratio of 1 to 400 approximately.

CHAPTER VI.

44 Medical—Including the Jaswant Hospital for women and the Jodhpur Police Hospital, 23 hospitals and dispensaries were open at the close of the year.

New buildings on modern principles were provided for accommodating the First Branch Dispensary, Jodhpur, and the Marwar Pali Dispensary, and they have been occupied.

Patients and operations—163,504 outdoor and 1,699 indoor patients were treated and 814 major and 5,330 minor operations were performed as compared with 183,094 outdoor and 1,881 indoor patients, and 734 major and 5,115 minor operations of the previous year. It will thus appear that, though there has been a noticeable rise in the number of surgical operations, there is a considerable drop in the number of patients applying for relief. This is due to the fact that, on the one hand, malarial fever was less prevalent and also less severe than it was last year, and on the other, the appearance of plague in epidemic form in three parganas tended further to diminish the attendance.

As above noted malarial fever was much less prevalent and also milder in type Quinine, however, was widely and freely distributed throughout the State for prophylactic issue through officials, as had been done last year It is now issued as far as possible in the pill or tablet form which is very popular. 138 cases of scurvy were treated against 97 during the previous year No death from small-pox was reported in Jodhpur City, but three cases were treated at the pargana Dispensaries There was no case of cholera

7,770 cases and 6,474 deaths were reported during the period under report Of these, 61 cases with 52 deaths were imported

The epidemic prevailed with rather alarming virulence in certain parts of Marwar during the cold weather and spring The towns of Sojat and Bilara suffered most and many villages lost heavily Since the beginning of January 1910, the Residency Surgeon performed 1,303 anti-plague inoculations as detailed below —

At Sojat	61
At Bilara	69
At Jodhpur	19
At Pipar	1,154
Total	<u>1,303</u>

It is a hopeful sign that this, the only known preventive of plague, was readily accepted, particularly at Pipar, by people of all castes and creeds and an example has thus been set which may be followed in other places, should necessity unfortunately arise

22 lunatics were treated 2 were discharged "otherwise" and handed over to their relatives, 5 were cured, 1 died and 14 remained under treatment

The total expenditure on medical relief was Rs 71,511 as against Rs 70,650 last year and consisted of —

	Rs
Dispensaries	52,380
Jaswant Female Hospital	8,598
Residency Surgeon's allowance	5,400
Vaccination	5,133

45 Vaccination — There was no change in the vaccination staff, which consisted of — 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent and 23 Vaccinators as last year The Sub Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, inspects the vaccination work in Jodhpur City

In all 58,603 primary vaccinations were performed with a reported percentage of 96.32 successful operations and out of 30 re-vaccinations 93.33 per cent were reported successful Of the total number, 2,186 primary vaccinations were done by the District Sub-Assistant Surgeons The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 2,454

The Residency Surgeon inspected 6,396 children at 432 towns and villages. Of these 96.39 per cent were successfully vaccinated. The Deputy Superintendent is reported to have inspected 12,736 children at 657 villages and found 98.38 per cent of them successfully vaccinated. The Assistant Superintendent inspected 167 villages and saw 4,542 children, of whom 96.01 per cent were found successfully vaccinated. The Sub Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur, inspected 1,183 children and reported 96.20 per cent successful cases.

Inspections

Cost Each successful vaccination cost 18 pies.

46 The Leper Asylum — 90 cases of leprosy were treated at the Dispensaries as compared with 35 last year. Jodhpur lepers are segregated at Nimbri Nimbri Leper Asylum, 8 miles from the City, with a Sub Assistant Surgeon in visiting medical charge. The cost of maintaining the institution amounted to Rs 2,187.

47 Vital Statistics — The registration of vital statistics is confined only to the walled City of Jodhpur and Railway limits. In the former 3,915 births and 3,114 deaths were returned, corresponding to a birth rate of 64.78 and a death rate of 52.02 per thousand compared with a birth rate of 55.58 and a death rate of 87.76 of previous year. The decrease in deaths is particularly satisfactory as an indication of favourable public health conditions, *viz* comparative immunity from seasonal fevers and complete immunity from such epidemics as of small pox and cholera, whereas the increase in births points to a general improvement in the public health.

Within Railway limits in Marwar territory 41 births and 64 deaths were reported.

As in previous years, fevers were by far the most prolific cause of mortality, as they were responsible for nearly 76 per cent of the total number of deaths. Next come the diseases of the respiratory organs, Diarrhoea and Dysentery which claimed nearly 3 per cent each, while the remaining deaths were due to other causes.

Diseases

Tubercular diseases and Typhoid fever are, it is feared, not uncommon in the City, but not being differentiated in the statistical returns the number of deaths due to these maladies cannot be separately noticed.

48 Water Supply — The water supply throughout the year has been good. All tanks and wells in Jodhpur remained full.

CHAPTER VII.

49 Education — The most noteworthy features of educational progress during the year are the conversion of two Vernacular schools at Barmer and Bali into Anglo-Vernacular schools, the opening of one Anglo-Vernacular at Jodhpur and ten Vernacular schools at Makrana, Dangawas, Riyan, Kohia, Sanju, Tarnau, Katothi, Amdhla gudha, Binjwa and Takhatgarh, and the appointment of

Inspection

17 new teachers and 2 new Deputy Inspectors for the schools in the districts, besides the addition of a lecturer on Physiology and a Laboratory Assistant to the staff of the Jaswant College in the Capital City. The State educational system may now be said to extend over almost all the more important centres of population having a thousand or more inhabitants, while the new features introduced therein, as aforesaid, entail a permanent additional expenditure of Rs 7,024 per annum.

The number of State schools at the end of the year was 65 as against 54 of the previous year, showing an increase of 20 3 per cent.

With a few solitary exceptions all the institutions maintained by the department reported increase in the number of students on their rolls. The total number of pupils in all institutions was 3,127 against 3,129 last year, and the daily average attendance 2,602 against 2,215 of last year, corresponding to an increase of 9 1 and 17 5 per cent, respectively. As the three new Anglo-Vernacular schools aforesaid were opened very late in the year, this increase was confined almost exclusively to the old standing institutions.

In the aided schools the number of scholars was 2,433 against 2,398 of the last year, with a daily average attendance of 1,892 against 2,021. The increase in the number of students here is thus quite inconsiderable, being only 35, while on the other hand, the decrease in the daily average attendance is not inconsiderable, but this was mainly owing to unsettlement caused by the outbreak of plague in certain districts.

The cost of education per pupil in the State institutions in order was —

	Rs	a	p
1 Jaswant college	626	0	0
2 Nobles' school	344	3	7
3 Normal school	107	9	10
4 Business class	82	6	8
5 The Hewson Girls' school	68	1	2
6 Sanskrit <i>pathshala</i>	32	10	10
7 A V Middle schools	23	4	1
8 Darbar High school	21	6	2
9 Upper Primary schools	12	12	2
10 Primary Vernacular schools	4	7	2
11 A V Lower Primary schools	3	14	10

The total expenditure on education according to the grade of the institutions was in (1) The Jaswant College, Rs 18,780 (2) Secondary Schools, Rs 18,683 and (3) Primary Schools, Rs 20,267. These figures show that the expenditure was almost evenly and equitably divided between the different grades of institutions.

Classification of students

Below is a classification of the pupils in the State schools according to caste and religion —

CASTES				1908—09			1909—10		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Hindus	Brāhmans	.		747	44	791	847	39	886
	Rājputs	.		179	5	184	175	4	179
	Mahajans	...	...	966	9	975	1115	6	1121
	Kavasths	...	...	210	0	210	228	0	228
	Charans	..	...	10	5	15	8	0	8
	Other castes	.	..	586	8	594	659	12	671
Musalmans				360	0	360	334	0	334
Total				3058	71	3129	3366	61	3427

The amount of grant-in-aid paid to the Private schools was Rs 2,181 corresponding on an average to Rs 1-2-6 per boy

Grant in aid

Owing to the increase of schools, the number of Inspectors was raised from 3 to 4, but one inspectorship remained vacant. The Senior Inspector who had qualified himself in the Allahabad Training School spent the greater part of the year in Jodhpur, guiding and supervising the work of teachers in the schools located in the capital—a measure which is reported to have improved the efficiency of the institutions

Inspecting staff

The number of scholars on the roll was 35 and the daily average attendance 28 as compared with 34 and 30 last year, respectively. The required application was made to the authorities of the University of Allahabad last year for affiliation of the college to the B Sc. standard, but till the close of the year under report matters had not progressed so far as to permit the actual opening of the B Sc class. There were three candidates sent up for the B A Degree Examination, but none of them was successful. Out of the 10 sent up for the Intermediate 4 passed. It is believed, however, that the local college was not the only institution of its kind this year to suffer in this disastrous way, as the percentage of passes at the examination in question was abnormally low throughout the University. Owing to the introduction of Physiology as a subject of study jointly with Logic for the Intermediate examination, a new lectureship on that subject has been instituted in addition to the existing staff of the college

The Jawant College

The influx of students in this school was so unexpected and so considerable that it was found necessary to break up the lower primary classes in particular into several sections and transfer some of these to the old Branch school at Gulab Sagar and accommodate some others in a new Branch school opened in the heart of the

The Darbar High School.

City at the old Dhanmandi. This new Branch School has proved a great success, considering that in its four classes there were 249 boys in all with an average attendance of 189. The institution, experimentally, of a purely vernacular course of study in the lowest two classes has apparently been keenly appreciated by the public. If by the end of the next year it be found that the innovation truly served the best interests of education, it will be further extended. The number of students on the roll of the Darbar High school, before the creation of the new Branch school was 630, and since then 450 19 candidates were sent up for the Matriculation examination, and 17 for the Rajputana Middle School examination of whom 7 were successful in the former and 6 in the latter examination.

In the Telegraph Training Class 29 probationers were admitted during the year of whom 20 passed as signallers.

The school continued to work as usual under the Lady Superintendent Mrs Maseyk. The number of girls fell from 71 to 61 and the daily average attendance from 54 to 47.

The Hewson Girls School

The curriculum of studies prescribed for the Benares Government Sanskrit college examination has been adopted in this school. The number of boys went down from 40 to 31 and the average attendance from 24 to 20. Out of the 4 boys sent up for the Sanskrit *Pratham*a examination 1 passed.

The Sanskrit Pathshala

During the year under review one boy, viz Kanwar Padamsingh of Maiot, left the school to join the Mayo College, Ajmer, and three new boys were admitted. The number of students at the end of the year was 15 and the average daily attendance was 10 during the year.

The Nobles School

The number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year was 16 against 12 of the last year, and the daily average attendance 12 as against 10. 12 boys appeared for the Pitman's Elementary Shorthand examination, and 2 for the Pitman's Shorthand Theory examination, and all of them came out successful.

The Business Class

The number of these schools went up from 15 to 18, of which 2 were Middle, 14 Upper Primary and 2 Lower Primary. The number of pupils rose from 1,030 to 1,348 and the average daily attendance from 757 to 1,019 or by 34.6 per cent. The Sojat Middle school remained closed for the most part of the year owing to the prevalence of plague in epidemic form, and could present no candidate for the Rajputana Middle School examination. The Sambhar Middle school which is a very flourishing institution, only next in strength and importance to the Darbar High school, sent 4 candidates for the first time for the Middle examination, out of which three actually appeared, and one passed. The plague was responsible for some disorganisation of work in this school also.

Anglo Vernacular schools

These schools rose in number from 32 to 40, the 2 Vernacular schools at Bili and Barmer, respectively, having been converted into Anglo-Vernacular schools. The number of scholars rose from 1,340 to 1,453 or by 113 scholars. The daily average attendance also rose from 944 to 1,013. The total expenditure incurred during the year on these schools was Rs 4,506.

CHAPTER VIII.

50 Storage of Fodder—The quantity of stacked hay at the close of last year was 1,33,890 maunds. During the year under report 49,707 maunds were added by the *Hawala* department only, so that the total in hand was 1,83,597 maunds (viz 1,53,767 maunds held by the *Hawala* department and 29,830 maunds held by the Forest department). This reserve of grass which is being added to year by year will prove a boon to the public in periods of scarcity, which are not uncommon to this country.

The experiment of ensilage referred to in the last report did not prove a success, as on opening the pits, which were of *lacha* masonry, the grass was found to have been spoiled by the rain water that had run into them. Accordingly, it has been decided to continue the experiment by erecting *pucca* pits and the operations now in progress are expected to yield satisfactory results.

The area under fuel and fodder reserves underwent no change, being 20 square miles as last year. *Khejra* and other suitable species were sown in almost all the reserves and germinated well. The revenue realized was Rs 556 while cost of maintenance was Rs 2,080.

51 Factories—The only factories which fall within the required definition are—

1 The Loco and Carriage Shops attached to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and worked by steam power, at which on an average 1,040 male adult and 146 child operatives were daily employed. These Shops were twice inspected during the year and there was one minor accident of no consequence.

2 The Ice and Aerated Waters Factory which is under the charge of Public Works department is worked by steam power and gave employment to 22 male adults.

It yielded a net profit of Rs. 7,489 against Rs 6,959 last year, 2,844 maunds of ice and 921 gross of aerated waters having been sold during the year.

3 The Marwar State Press worked by hand, engaged 112 male adults. It worked at profit. The stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs 1,495 against Rs 3,591 last year.

4. The Jail Factory is worked by convict labour, as described in para. 24.

Besides these there are 5 cotton and wool presses, one oil press and one flour mill owned by private individuals, as mentioned in last year's report

Owned by public

With a view to stimulate the investment of capital and develop the wool trade of the country, the Darbar had let a piece of land measuring 20 7 *bighas* near Pali railway station on a nominal rent to Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C 1 E, of Karachi for the purpose of erecting a steam press or presses for baling wool or cotton or grass or hides. The Factory is under erection under the supervision of his agents, Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.

52 The Local Walterkri Rajputra Htkarni Sabha—The number of marriages among the Rajputs was nearly the same as last year, being 576 against 573, but among Charans it rose from 9 to 30

Marriages

Permission for bigamy was applied for in 2 cases on the ground of barrenness of the wives and accorded after necessary enquiries

Bigamy

The rules of the Sabha were infringed in 11 Rajput marriages (10 being below the prescribed age limit and one being above the fixed scale of expenditure)

Breaches of rules

Including 13 cases which were on the pending files at the close of last year, the total number of cases for disposal was 21, out of which 9 were disposed of leaving a balance of 12 on 30th September 1910



APPENDICES.

Appendix No I.

Statement showing name of High officers in the Jodhpur Residency and the Marwar State as well as changes in personnel during the year 1909-10

Name of Officer	Appointment	P E R I O D		Remarks
		From	To	
Lt Col K D Erskine, I A, C I E,	Resident W R States	1st October 1909	30th September 1910	
Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, B A, O I F., Thakur of Jasnagar	Senior Member, Mahkama Khass Minister, Marwar State	1st October 1909 1st January 1910	31st December 1909 30th September 1910	
Rao Sabib Munshi Harnam Das	Junior Member, Mahkama Khass	1st October 1909	2nd January 1910	
Rao Sabib Laxmidass Sapat, Bar-at-Law	Judicial Secretary, Mahkama Khass	2nd January 1910	30th September 1910	
Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Pohkaran	Members of Consultative Council	Throughout the year		
Rao Bahadur Thakur Sher Singh of Kuchaman				
Thakur Chain Singh of Asop				
Thakur Bijai Singh of Rian				
Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraja Murarden				

Appendix No. II

List of Laws in force in the Marwar State

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Marwar Civil Procedure Code (including Limitation and Evidence Acts) 1886 2 Marwar Criminal Code (Penal and Procedure Codes combined) 1887 3 Excise Act 1887 4 Stamps Act (including Court fees Act) 1886, amended in 1889 5 Rules for the Settlement of Criminal Tribes 1889 6 Act defining the powers of and for the guidance of Jagirdars exercising Judicial powers 1891 7. Adoption Rules for Rayputs 1895-96 8 Registration Act 1899 amended in 1902 and 1907 9 Game Rules 1904. 10 Police Act 1905 11 Gambling Act 1905 12 Registration of Inventions Act 1906. 13 The trucking Rules 1906 14 Leave Rules 1906 15 Travelling Allowance Rules 1906 16. The Marwar Agricultural Bank Act 1906 17 The Mehtautana and Suit Valuation Rules 1907 18. Leave Rules for Sardar Risala 1907 19 The Marwar Explosive Act 1909 20 The Marwar Sedition Act 1909 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>	

APPENDIX No III

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Marwar State for the year 1909-10

ARMY OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR					Remarks	
	At the end of last year	Recruited or received by transfer this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of Serviceable guns	Number of men				
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted or transferred				European (Commissioned Officers)	Native Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers		Fighting men
Artillery, Jodhpur	219	101	7		64	219	1	60		2	6	241	Rs 41,522
Garrison in Districts	117	21	2		9	157	1				4	153	
Sadar Infantry	987	191	13		108	967	1			32	110	825	1,19,899
Jodhpur I S Lancers	850	96	3	2	34	907	2			31	157	719	4,94,483
Total	2,203	409	25	2	305	2,280	5	60		65	277	1,938	6,55,901
Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force, including followers													

Appendix No IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Maricar State Police Force for the year 1909-10

Description of office.	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost per month	PUNISHED			REWARDED		EDUCATION		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined or degraded or suspended	Judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Inspector General of Police .	1	Rs 500	Rs 32,	.			1		1	..	
District Suplts of Police	1	{ 2 @ 200 2 @ 150	700	,	4		..	2	1	.	
Instructors . . .	3	{ 1 @ 155 1 @ 80 1 @ 30	275					.	3	.	
Inspectors 1st grade	2	75	150		2		.	2	2	....
Do 2nd grade .	2	60	120				.		2	.	
Do 3rd grade ..	10	50	500	1	4		.	3	10		
Do 4th grade	10	40	400	.	8		.	7	10		
Sub-Inspectors 1st grade	9	30	270		5	1		2	9		
Do 2nd grade	12	25	300		8		8	5	12		
Do 3rd grade	56	20	1,120		47		2	20	56		
Hawaldars	53	9	477	1	1			4	43		

Nuicks	.	128	8	1,021	1	7	1	7	2	95
Constables	..	997	7	6,979	84	7	6	7	6	330
Mounted constables (Camel Sawars)		169	14	2,366	19				1	25
Jamiat Sawars		179	2	358					1	9
Do foot	.	75	1	75	1		4		1	6
Allowance to 1 chief constable	✓		3	3						
Do to 218 Moharrirs	—		3	604	1	13			2	
Do to 4 drill Inspectors	—		3 @ 1, - 1 @ 2 - }	5						
Do to 1 Gymnastic Master	—		3	3						
Trackers (Pagl) 1st grade		12	8	96						1
Do 2nd grade	..	50	7	350	1				1	7
Bhishtis	..	77	6	462	2				1	1
Mistri	.	1	30	30				1		1
Chaprasis	..	6	2 @ 6/- 4 @ 3/- }	32						
Farash	..	2	1 @ 6/- 1 @ 4/- }	10						
Sweepers	.	6	3	18						
Drummer	..	1	1	1						
Total		1,865		17,103	111		409	34	60	630

Appendix No V

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Maricar State during the year 1902-10

STAFF	NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED BY POLICE		NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL		NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTION (COLUMNS 5 & 9)		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED OR ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL (COLUMNS 7 & 9)		REMARKS.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Murder	1,441	1,641	1,333	1,041	1,286	972	634	465	293	227	47 56	14 66	49 30	47 84	

Appendix No VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Marwar State during the year 1909-10

S T A T E	A M O U N T S T O L E N		A M O U N T R E C O V E R I D		P E R C E N T A G E O F R E C O V E R I E S O F P R O P E R T Y S T O L E N		R E M A R K S.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Marwar	1,51,744	1,48,113	41,587	45,190	27 40	30 51	

Misappropriation of property	9	56	65	59	65	38	23	17	23	11	1	4	225	97	76	130	84	69	11	6	3	3	252	130
Hurt	67	1,101	1,198	1,112	1,114	1,116	577	531	577	519	2	9	2	9	1	1	3	44	20					
Criminal intimidation	4	54	58	39	54	17	5	2	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	4							
Receiving stolen property	5	23	28	17	23	29	13	1	13	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	5							
Causing abortion		10	10	14	10	13	1		1	8	1				1	1	1							
Slavery		3	3	4	3	8				8														
Injury to property	16	276	292	233	279	169	50	36	50	113	3		3	3	7	1	13							
Impersonification		2	2	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1													
Assault	13	124	137	103	121	68	21	8	21	43	3	3	9	3	1	1	16							
Attempt to commit suicide	1	12	13	26	13	10	4		4	6														
Offences relating to counterfeit coins		1	1	4		1																		
Grievous hurt	5	71	76	73	66	38	23	4	23	14			1	1	5	2	10							
Trespass	36	213	279	301	257	60	14	13	14	16	1		1			22								
Extortion	5	11	16	22	16	7	5	3	5	2					2									
Smuggling of Customs duty	4	13	17	7	14	16	3	3	3	12														
Breach of contract	3	31	34	39	32	17	1		1	14			1											
Unlawful obstruction and wrong	6	49	55	46	50	9	2	2	2	7														
Public nuisance		6	6	17	4	5	2	1	2	3					1									
Poisoning	2		2	3	2	2	2		2	2														
Defamation	13	68	81	101	77	20	14	7	14	6			5		2									
Adultery		21	21	19	19	1				1														
Gambling	1	9	10	15	10	59	12	41	12	17					1									
Unlawful assembly		8	8	2	8	8	3		3	5														
Miscellaneous	51	689	740	769	688	746	436	303	436	256	40	11	19	21	8	4	52							
Total	373	4,158	4,531	4,456	4,279	3,488	1,865	1,041	1,855	1,489	1	4	225	97	76	130	84	69	11	6	3	3	252	130

Appendix No VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1909-10

Name of Court	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH								PERSONS DISPOSED OF						REMARKS	
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1909-10						Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed, referred or transferred	Died, escaped, or insane		Persons remaining at the end of the year
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Mohkma Khas	47	19	34	14	17	91		24	135	213	..	53	160		.	..		
Appellate Court ..	181	140		116	18	17			214	181	.	77	89	13	1	1		
Foydari "	1,361	1,313	49	579	28	137	10	2	851	805	..	198	313	218	2	74		
Kotwali "	301	331	1	101	1	330		4	335	440	..	150	121	163	..	.		
Superintendent Mahams Court	120	105	.	30	5	37	8		128	80	..	52	19	9	...	.
Superintendent Dadwana's "	135	113	6	50	6	88	5		182	153	...	61	51	17	1	5		
Pargana Courts	3,497	3,671	79	912	160	2,087	253	133	3,723	3,624	22	880	1,102	1,560	1	59		
Total	5,662	5,760	172	1,862	235	2,790	276	163	5,668	5,498	22	1,467	1,855	2,010	5	139		

N.B.—The cases which have been successively dealt with by Hukumat, Foydari, Appellate and Mohkma Khas courts have been counted over again by the respective courts and hence its total cannot tally with the number of "offences committed" as given in Appendix VII

Appendix No IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1909-10

Tribunals	Number of Applications	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES																Remarks
		APPLICATIONS REFLECTED		SENTENCES						PROCEEDINGS QUASHED		REFERRED		FURTHER ENQUIRY & ORDERED		PENDING		
Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		
1	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mehkma Khas	260	17	12	221	117	38	28	33	22	3	5	2	2	77	41	4	3	
Appellante Court	66	1	1	15	34	9	13	1	1			6	7	5	5	7	5	
Fojdari	105	22	10	39	35	14	6	25	17	2	2	8	7	10	10	21	18	
Superintendent Malani	11	1	1	7	2	.		11	4			.	.			8	7	
Total	445	41	24	312	218	61	47	70	44	7	7	16	16	92	56	40	33	

Appendix No X

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1902-10

Tribunals	OPENING BALANCE		ENDING THE YEAR		TOTAL		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR		CLOSING BALANCE		SUITS FILED DURING THE YEAR										STATUS DURING THE YEAR						SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR				Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Rs	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100, and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Laparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Rs	Year	Month	Days	Average duration				
Appellate Court	6	9	50	59	45	46	5	10	97,519	8	13	7	9	76	33	6	8	29	48	11	5	67	167	1,73,190	5	6	22	3	11	77,209	
Court of Sessions	211	91	618	399	379	323	91	76	2,00,162	72	102	7	9	17	93	58	6	29	48	48	49	67	167	1,73,190	5	6	22	3	11	1,73,190	
High Court	18	21	10	68	9	9	21	59	7,301	47	102	7	9	17	93	58	6	29	48	11	5	67	167	1,73,190	5	6	22	3	11	7,301	
Dewan Court	77	82	100	352	318	269	82	83	1,91,045	21	63	10	25	93	58	6	40	39	6	40	67	123	1,91,709	5	23	5	5	23	1,91,709		
Kotwali	19	41	481	553	440	470	14	83	42,616	73	91	215	125	5	5	3	6	118	9	9	118	9	711	31,769	1	4	1	1	4	31,769	
Supdt. Magistrate Court	4	1	62	171	51	153	1	18	20,196	11	7	122	12	15	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	119	19,122	1	7	1	1	7	19,122		
Supdt. District Court	3	5	41	17	36	44	5	3	6,235	8	6	17	5	6	6	2	2	2	16	3	16	3	23	6,775	2	9	2	2	9	6,775	
Pargana Courts	604	538	12,719	11,199	12,161	10,635	538	364	6,02,152	277	926	8,427	1,337	19	5	5	1,671	4,179	4,179	4,179	959	3,526	5,78,159	2	1	2	2	1	5,78,159		
Total	1,043	807	14,394	12,845	11,439	11,949	807	896	11,67,259	462	838	8,798	1,563	261	99	17	17,02	4,711	1,094	4,711	1,094	1,389	10,82,627	2	8	2	2	8	10,82,627		

* Not 11—118 cases dismissed under Res. Indent, were excluded as stated in last report

Appendix XI

Civil Work-results of applications for execution of decrees during 1909-10

TRINUNALS	OPENING BALANCE		Value of opening balance for present year	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER			TOTAL			DISPOSITION OF			CLOSING BALANCE			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR				Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Below 6 months	Above 6 & below 12 months	Above 12 & below 18 months	Above 18 months		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Appellate Court	1	.	Rs		1	2,474	Rs	1	2,474	1	.	Rs		1	2,474		1			
Civil Court	92	111	88,710	157	183	73,450	249	294	1,62,160	138	146	32,900	111	148	1,29,260	52	51	36	9	
Court of Sardars	101	74	94,222	178	245	3,06,583	279	319	4,00,805	205	261	3,12,014	74	58	88,701	35	15	8	.	
Kotwali	28	66	8,083	204	209	22,650	232	275	30,733	166	163	14,222	66	112	16,511	68	26	13	5	
Tamil	258	235	1,71,860	756	515	2,13,913	1,014	750	3,85,773	779	575	2,26,363	235	175	1,59,410	45	79	28	23	
Supdt Mallani's Court	1	1	578	33	39	7,483	34	40	8,061	31	31	4,560	1	9	3,501	2	6	1		
Supdt Didwana's Court	7	7	1,120	71	105	18,960	78	112	20,080	71	102	16,599	7	10	3,481	8	2			
Hakumat Courts	305	535	44,892	4,276	4,497	3,02,245	4,581	5,032	3,47,137	4,046	4,621	3,09,128	535	411	98,009	272	119	11	9	
Total	793	1,029	4,09,465	5,675	5,794	9,17,758	6,468	6,823	13,57,223	5,439	5,899	9,15,786	1,029	924	4,41,437	482	299	97	46	

Appendix No XIX.

Civil Work-Number and results of Appeals in Civil Suits during 1909-10.

Tribunals.	HOW DISPOSED OF																								AVERAGE DURATION	
	OPENING BALANCE		FUND BEING		TOTAL		DISPOSED OF DURING		CLOSING BALANCE		VALUE OF ASSETS HELD DURING		DECISIONS CONFIRMED		DECISIONS REVOKED		DECISIONS AMENDED		CASES IN HAND FOR REMOVAL		CASES COMPLETED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF		AVERAGE DURATION			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
Mohkma Khass	51	129	510	610	564	740	441	533	120	197	2,48,989	R ₂	270	293	71	61	31	58	43	105	29	16				
Court of Sardars	16	14	322	257	358	301	314	270	44	31	21,076	14,136	164	126	61	49	24	29	65	66	"	.				
Appellate Court	24	23	280	339	304	362	291	313	23	49	54,018	56,904	187	200	35	41	25	29	23	22	11	21	0 2 28	0 3 1		
Civil Court	155	129	863	749	1,018	878	889	669	129	209	59,766	45,497	415	315	166	129	91	76	129	83	88	66	0 3 9	0 3 21		
Supdt Mallam's Court	9	10	118	158	127	168	117	72	10	96	6,098	8,940	39	32	42	24	18	12	5	2	13	2	0 2 13	0 2 5		
Total	278	326	2,093	2,113	2,371	2,439	2,045	1,837	326	582	3,81,947	3,07,189	1,075	966	375	304	189	204	265	278	111	105	0 3 5	0 3 21		

Appendix No. XIII

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jodhpur Central Jail during the year 1909—10.

STATION	No of prisons	No of prisoners					Daily average		No of prisoners re- maining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of ac- cused under-trials	Remarks showing the mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	TOTAL		Past year	Present year					
				Past year	Present year							
Jodhpur Central Jail	One	593	968	1,517	1,561	571 72	512 21	498	Rs *31,732	2 months and 23 days	There were 5 deaths among convicts and 2 among under-trials	

NOTE— The expenditure given in appendix XIX includes the maintenance charges of the Marwar prisoners at the Andamans

Appendix No. XIV.

Registration of documents in the Marwar State during the year 1909-10.

De- scription	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED												DOCUMENTS REGISTERED		VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED		DOCUMENTS IN WHICH REGISTRATION WAS COMPLETED		DOCUMENTS IN WHICH REGISTRATION IS PENDING INQUIRY		REMARKS		
	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION		MORTGAGES		SALE DEEDS		WILLS		MONEY BONDS		MISCELLANEOUS		DOCUMENTS REGISTERED		Past year		Present year		Pending reply from the Bankruptcy and Court of Wards Departments	Pending owing to the absence of the executants.			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year							
Head Quarter (Jaipur) ..	769	822	199	195	111	119	10	8	305	277	128	207	752	806	13,06,935	3 6	11,37,985	13 0	17	9	.	7	
Prakumats .	857	712	216	237	87	91	8	3	396	265	121	93	828	689	9,01,054	14 3	6,71,102	14 9	24	16	6	7	
Total ..	1,626	1,534	411	432	198	210	18	11	701	542	249	300	1,580	1,495	22,07,990	1 9	18,09,088	11 9	41	25	5	11	

Appendix No XV

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Registration department during the year 1909-10

Description.	PAST YEAR				PRESENT YEAR				Remarks		
	No of deeds	Value of property		Fees realized	No of deeds	Value of property		Fees realized			
Head Quarters (Sadar)	752	13,96,935	3	6	806	11,37,985	13	0	4,357	14	6
Hakumats	828	9,01,054	14	3	689	6,71,102	14	9	3,730	3	3
Total	1,580	22,97,990	1	9	1,495	18,09,088	11	9	8,088	1	9
Deduct expenditure	.	.	.	6*	.	.	.	.	354	1	3*
Net amount	.	..	.		.				7,734		6

* Commission charges and refunds on account of documents of which Registration was refused

* Commission charges and refunds on account of documents of which Registration was refused

Note.—As Registration and Stamp Departments are worked together, working expenditure of the Registration department cannot be shown separately

Appendix No XVI

Statement of Rainfall in the Marwar State during the year 1909-10.

No.	Particular	October 1909		November 1909		December 1909		January 1910		February 1910		March 1910		April 1910		May 1910		June 1910		July 1910		August 1910		September 1910		Total		Total of past year		Average of last 5 years	
		Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.	Inch.	Cts.
1	Bali					19	45	3						14				6		68		65		37		21	22	19	87	22	97
2	Barnar					45								17				15		52		50				7	79	11	84	16	26
3	Bilva					48								5				70		46		16				19	12	21	42	26	94
4	Dasari					18												85		70		28				40	41	23	44	31	41
5	Dudwara					12		10										33		63		16				12	22	17	15	16	89
6	Dutarn					17												63		96		9				21	57	22	86	26	32
7	Falero					30		2						7				57		72		6				11	54	14	60	25	11
8	Isaantpura																	44		82		68				17	54	14	60	25	11
9	Jachpur					29		6						22				50		49		21				11	88	22	51	20	77
10	Marota					18				15				90				14		49		20				10	24	23	82	20	69
11	Merta					12		10						25				19		83		30				14	61	18	74	17	56
12	Nugero					12		5										80		7		27				11	84	14	26	15	1
13	Pachpura					11								15				57		4		83				12	12	16	8	21	19
14	Pali					41								22				3		49		1				10	45	25	81	17	64
15	Parbhatpur					17		11										20		79		1				8	13	18	21	11	61
16	Phalodi					97		21		13								25		39		6				12	13	18	21	11	61
17	Sambar					10		25										20		60		5				8	91	21	55	24	48
18	Sanchore					9		6										24		80		6				11	91	23	60	13	87
19	Sankari																	1		22		7				7	21	21	80	12	27
20	Shao					6								22				28		22		3				9	62	20	31	15	6
21	Shargarb					80								22				90		77		5				15	56	15	31	15	6
22	Sikri																	6		88		27				15	21	15	1	16	26
23	Soyt					78								18				98		97		65		35		17	91	19	74	27	56

Appendix No XVII

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Jodhpur City during the year 1909—10.

Name of food grains	30th September 1909		30th June 1910		30th September 1910		Remarks
	Seers	Chhs	Seers	Chhs	Seers	Chhs	
Wheat	12	6	12	3	13	12	
Barley	20	3½	16	12	21	1	
Jawar ..	15	10	13	5	21	8	
Bajra	17	4	14	2	18	8	

Appendix No. XVIII.

Agricultural Stock in Khalsa villages under the Revenue Department of the Marwar State during the year 1909-10

No	District	Horses and Cattle										Buttock Poultry		Remarks	
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Camels	Asses	Sheep and Goats	Total.	With 2 bullocks.		With one bullock.
				Male	Female										
1	Jodhpur	6,518	9,551	104	1,119	3			720	156	61,606	80,177	3,297	169	
2	Sheegarch	271	770		78				363	18	1,263	5,706	115	41	
3	Shro	736	2,126	1	108	3	5	2	95	112	12,569	16,090	366	1	
4	Phalodi	2,684	8,300	60	354	1			1,693	168	21,961	35,281	1,112	124	
5	Nagore	8,187	15,729	271	2,172	9	12		770	533	1,48,196	1,66,679	1,101	262	
6	Didwana	2,813	5,071	19	268	3			321	30	19,817	28,362	1,032	175	
7	Marote	1,199	1,111	2	239				91	17	3,188	5,579	220	73	
8	Nawa	580	702	53	163	3			69	136	1,393	3,693	236	108	
9	Parbit-ar	1,478	2,739	5	510	5	1		15	123	17,167	22,103	616	256	
10	Merta	7,820	16,207	117	3,626	15	47		196	510	72,048	1,00,616	3,927	208	
11	Jatarnu	3,372	6,131	166	1,671	9	6		65	515	31,251	43,225	1,670	40	
12	Bihara	7,900	11,377	338	3,143	25	35	3	109	786	59,884	74,596	3,913	272	
13	Sardar Samund	3,479	5,936	209	1,560	10	15		22	24	51,147	62,105	1,667	55	
14	Sogit	5,921	8,620	678	2,196	16	29		79	697	58,064	77,171	3,227	81	
15	Desari	3,181	7,466	105	2,921	21	13		29	556	33,357	49,269	1,704	23	
16	Pali	3,936	4,416	263	1,605	1	11		20	194	43,053	53,539	1,893	4	
17	Bali	6,145	11,170	199	1,739	44	36		155	431	41,219	64,171	3,058	81	
18	Jalore	2,190	3,603	249	1,007	23	20	1	81	89	26,558	34,118	1,071	186	
19	Jaswantpura	3,821	7,986	213	2,720	17	15	8	191	268	29,513	43,812	1,793	273	
20	Sanchoore	1,512	3,208	120	1,468	22	4		242	188	9,081	15,845	731	221	
21	Siwani	591	731	22	336		1		174	8	9,652	11,526	259	7	
22	Pachpadra	1,193	902	97	450	5	2		108	236	18,109	21,384	552	17	
	Total	75,053	1,34,285	3,601	33,010	268	705	22	5,635	5,907	7,57,360	10,16,719	36,583	3,115	

NOTE.—There were 15,100 load carrying & 419 riding carts

APPENDIX NO. XIX.

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads	RECEIPTS			
		BUDGETED		ACTUALS	
		Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)
	Ordinary.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	<i>Major Heads of Revenue</i>				
1	Salt	11,55,000	15,31,000	14,59,131	15,81,942
2	Customs	14,00,000	12,00,000	17,72,422	16,22,165
3	Railway	2,07,000	11,00,000	13,73,137	6,61,399
4	Hawala (Land Revenue)	12,65,000	11,59,500	13,18,111	13,75,218
5	Relh (cash tribute from Jagirdars)	3,00,000	3,50,000	2,96,280	3,51,190
6	Halumats	2,30,000	2,25,000	2,46,966	2,60,391
7	Irrigation fee	1,68,000	1,40,500	1,60,372	1,33,513
8	Licence	1,37,000	1,10,500	1,46,649	1,22,208
9	Stamps and Registration	1,55,000	1,31,000	1,62,993	1,69,746
10	Hukamnamas (Jagir succession fee)	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,21,167	1,13,357
11	Chakri (cash payment in lieu of feudal service)	1,00,000	75,000	1,37,002	1,26,553
	<i>Minor Heads of Revenue</i>				
12	Forest	75,000	74,000	55,522	78,538
13	Bakmi (miscellaneous outstandings and advances recovered)	1,00,000	75,000	1,11,982	87,913
14	Interest	1,80,000	70,000	1,95,328	99,397
15	Press	30,000	21,000	30,726	31,438
16	Court Fees	20,000	20,000	35,036	31,693
17	Mint	15,000	11,000	23,221	17,684
18	Marble Quarries	16,000	28,000	18,314	17,598
19	P. W. D. Special	9,000	9,500	17,348	18,173
20	Sale of Ice and aerated waters	10,000	10,000	18,205	18,862
21	Unclothed and Merwana Villages	13,000	13,000	10,900	13,000
22	Recovery of Vaccination Fees	9,000	10,000	7,643	9,023
23	Jail Manufacture	7,000	6,000	8,305	6,843
24	Soap	1,600	1,000	2,323	1,476
25	Schools	1,600	1,000		
26	" " " "	1,000	1,000	4,725	100
27	Miscellaneous	3,000		625	2,925
28	Miscellaneous Revenue	15,000	15,000	21,575	18,819

expenditure during 1909-10 and 1908-09.

EXPENDITURE				REMARKS
BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS		
Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
46,000	40,700	41,234	32,036	
1,51,000	1,46,000	1,53,235	1,48,145	
1,33,000	83,000	90,384	84,957	
6 000	6,200	5,876	5,862	
1,45,000	1,50,000	1,35,166	1,37,249	
24,000	26,200	22,202	21,086	
13,500	13,600	12,761	13,356	
21,000	20,000	16,279	17,190	
62,900	59,000	41,317	62,442	
1,100	1,400	1,553	1,514	
30,000	23,000	30,167	27,856	
1,800	1,600	1,921	2,463	
10,000	9,000	10,716	10,066	
-				
4,100		3,843		

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No	Heads	RECEIPTS			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS	
		Current year (1907-10)	Previous year (1905-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
	<i>Imperial charges</i>				
29	Tribute ..	.	.		..
30	Contribution towards Erinpura Irregular Force (1,500 horses) ..		.	..
31	Sirdar Misala (Imperial Service Troops)	.	..		..
	<i>His Highness's Personal</i>				
32	Job Kharch (His Highness's private purse) .	.		.	..
33	Stables .	..	..	...	..
34	Private Office .	.	.	.	.
35	Civil salaries .	..	.		.
	<i>Palace Allowances</i>				
36	Z unni Deodi .		..	...	..
37	Household expenses ..	...	..	.	...
	<i>Executive and Judicial departments</i>				
38	Mehlma Khias .	..	.	.	..
39	English Office ..		..	..	..
40	Sardars' Court .	..		..	.
41	Harsat Court .	..	.		.
42	Appellate Court .	..	..	.	.
43	Criminal Court .	..	.	...	...
44	Civil Court .	..	.	..	..
45	Tarai .	..	...	..	..
46	Superintendents of Perganas .	...	.	...	...
47	Jodhpur Kotwali	9,000	7,500	10,178	9,021
48	Walter Kri and Munfiat Committees .	..	..	...	...
49	Parbhargiri .	...	...	...	..
50	Mr Manshi & Distri ..	...	...	..	...
51	B... Mutashis .	...	..	...	...
52	Working of Records ..	.	.	...	...

Expenditure during 1909-10 and 1908-09

EXPENDITURE				REMARKS
BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS		
Current year (1909 10)	Previous year (1908 09)	Current year (1909 10)	Previous year (1908 09)	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	
1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	
5,50,000	5,06,000	4,94,488	4,77,795	
96,000	60,000	96,000	60,000	
90,000	91,500	77,815	85,187	
2,000	20,500	1,309	13,321	
7,000	6,200	6,308	5,070	
280,000	2,80,000	2,97,393	2,98,756	
35,000	30,000	35,089	34,681	
57,000	55,000	55,715	57,261	
14,500	14,500	12,752	13,418	
8700	17,000	9,311	15,219	
6,500		4,403		
7,900	7,955	7,961	8,033	
14,400	13,900	14,562	13,721	
7,200	7,020	6,906	6,834	
7700	5,200	7,416	5,765	
19,000	22,500	18,919	24,392	
7,600	7,000	7,745	7,552	
1,600	1,350	1,372	1,466	
600	600	596	595	
4,000	4,050	4,134	3,998	
8,500	8,300	7,205	8,165	
5,000	5,000			

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads	RECEIPTS			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS	
		Current year (1900-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)
		P5	Rs	Rs	Rs
	<i>Executive and Judicial departments—contd</i>				
53	Audit Office . . . . .	.	.	...	.
54	Treasury . . . . .	.	.
55	Huzari Daftar . . . . .	..	...
56	Good Service Reward ...	...		
57	Kasid Kharch . . . . .	.	..	..	.
58	Stationery . . . . .	..	...	...	.
59	Central Jail . . . . .	...	...	...
60	Miscellaneous Establishment ...	...	...	...
	<i>Political</i>				
61	Vakalats . . . . .	.	.	..	.
62	Court of Vakils . . . . .	.	..	...	.
63	Rajasthan . . . . .	.	..	..	.
64	Am-ka Kothar . . . . .	..	..	..	.
65	Foreign Office . . . . .	.	.	..	.
66	External boundary . . . . .	.		.
	<i>Local Military Forces</i>				
67	Sadar Infantry . . . . .	..	.	..
68	Artillery . . . . .	.	.	.
69	Band . . . . .	.	..	...
	<i>Police</i>				
70	Police . . . . .	..	.	.
71	Settlement of the Criminal Tribes . . . . .	..	.	.
	<i>P W D</i>				
72	Public Works Department ...	...	...
73	Do under Civil Agency	.			
74	Sinking Artisan Wells ..			.	.

expenditure during 1909-10 and 1908-09.

EXPENDITURE				REMARKS
BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS		
Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
14,700	14,700	14,929	13,293	
11,500	11,180	11,023	10,175	
3,500	3,450	3,389	3,399	
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
2,100	3,000	2,764	2,101	
4,000	4,000	3,711	3,856	
45,000	51,600	33,105	38,761	
8,000	8,000	9,829	8,600	
38,000	32,000	31,479	30,340	
	14,000		7,752	
50,000	70,000	2,576	70,352	
50,000	50,000	38,252	49,908	
2,500	2,400	2,299	2,280	
1,000	1,000	386	841	
1,30,000	1,34,000	1,19,899	1,22,106	
45,500	42,000	41,522	38,255	
12,000	12,200	10,821	11,631	
2,80,000	2,69,000	2,27,153	2,28,002	
20,500	22,000	19,544	21,155	
6,20,000	6,06,000	4,91,697	5,90,592	
25,000	25,000	12,301	4,052	
5,000	5,000	555		

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No	Heads	RECEIPTS			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS	
		Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	<i>Education</i>				
75	Education		.	.	
76	Maharaj Kuar's Education			.	
77	Library and Historical Research	.	.	.	
78	Industrial Museum			.	
79	Training School	.	...		.
	<i>Medical</i>				
80	Dispensaries	.		.	
81	Native Vaid and Hakeems	.		.	.
	<i>Sanitation</i>				
82	Municipality		.	.	
	<i>Charities and Subscriptions</i>				
83	Edward Relief Fund				.
84	Dewasthan & donations		...		
85	Poor House				.
86	Housing the poor				
	<i>Karkhanas</i>				
87	Mardani Deod				
88	Ruggi-Khana & Motors		.	.	
89	Shikar-Khana		.	...
90	Farash „	.	..		
91	Shuter „	.		.	
92	Rasora (Kitchen)	.	.	.	
93	Bagakakothar (ward robes)	.			
94	Pheel Khana		.	.	.
95	Desi Workshop		.		
96	Horse stud at Bilara	..		.	
97	Jawahir-Khana	.	.	.	..

expenditure during 1909-10 and 1908-09

EXPENDITURE				REMARKS
BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS		
Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,00,000	75,000	72,686	73,959	
18,000	15,000	14,191	5,622	
5,000	2,000	3,723	1,846	
7,000	5,000	1,191	5,295	
5,000	5,000	2,103	2,151	
76,000	80,000	71,511	70,650	
20,000	17,500	20,579	15,810	
27,000	26,000	21,591	21,590	
25,000		3,811		
1,70,000	67,000	1,84,632	66,132	
6,000	6,000			
10,000	10,000			
7,700	7,700	8,217	7,537	
80,000	84,060	85,875	76,395	
40,000	35,700	33,034	34,404	
25,000	25,000	21,528	24,719	
20,000	20,000	12,721	16,276	
38,000	30,000	47,711	38,326	
30,000	20,000	30,157	25,156	
20,000	17,500	14,252	16,712	
12,000	12,000	14,065	12,696	
15,000	15,000	10,664	15,157	
15,000	7,000	9,524	12,099	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No	Head-	RECEIPTS			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS	
		Current year (1909 10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909 10)	Previous year (1908 09)
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
98	Gow-khana				
99	Sileh „				
100	Mule breeding				
101	Abdar-khana				
102	Kirkiri „ (Menagerie)				
103	Palki and Nakar khana				
104	Tater khana				
105	Teohar Kharch				
106	Musicians				
107	Paraphernalia, uniforms &c				
	<i>Stipends and Allowances</i>				
108	Stipendaries				
109	Sir Partap's allowance				
110	Pension in lieu of Jagir				
111	Ahmednagris and Imtnazis				
112	Pind Bakshi				
	<i>Investments</i>				
113	Reserve Fund				
114	Railway Capital				272
115	Pipar Bhavi Framway Construction				
116	Family Fund				
117	Reserve fund for the 2 Bayees				
118	„ „ „ „ „ 3 Mahiraj Kuars				
119	Agricultural Bank				
	<i>Other Heads</i>				
120	Purchase				
121	Gifts				
122	Exchange and Discount				
123	Safir Kharch				
124	Gardens	4,000	4 000	6 461	3 604
125	Arboriculture				
126	Miscellaneous expenditure				
	Total of Ordinary	67,35,000	65 36,500	77 72 680	70,17,456

expenditure during 1909-10 and 1908-09

EXPENDITURE				REMARKS
BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS		
Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
10,000	9,700	8,989	7,659	
12,000	4,700	5,537	6,894	
6,000	5,000	6,687	5,305	
7,500	6,700	8,343	9,035	
4,000	5,300	2,767	3,811	
3,500	2,500	2,555	1,972	
2,000	2,900	2,516	1,983	
2,000	1,100	2,264	1,831	
2,500		542		
25,000				
37,000	36,100	37,729	37,108	
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
29,000	29,000	28,669	29,129	
4,000	4,000	3,811	4,127	
5,000	5,000	440	420	
3,00,000	3,00,000*	11,44,004	17,73,097*	* Transferred from Extraordinary
3,76,250	3,72,000	2,82,784		
1,50,000		1,43,921		
5,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000	
50,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	
40,000	30,000	40,000	30,000	
10,000	10,000*	6,310	10,000*	* Transferred from Extraordinary
1,50,000	1,50,000	2,02,340	1,50,441	
50,000	40,000	81,842	50,324	
7,000	7,500	4,319	6,599	
60,000	55,000	1,04,150	48,928	
50,000	41,000	47,086	40,967	
12,000	10,000	11,260	10,569	
10,000	6,000	10,091	13,560	
62,01,750	77,42,565*	64,87,493	66,55,191*	* Items of Reserve Fund and Agricultural been transferred from Extraordinary

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No	Heads	RECEIPTS			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS	
		Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Extraordinary				
1	Grass storage	10,000	10,000	1,525	5,780
2	Payment of His Highness's Debts				
3	Compensation for Jaswant Samand & Kot Forest villages				
4	Late His Highness's debts				
5	Miscellaneous merchants				
6	Debts of Maharaja's whose estates lapsed to the State				
7	Interest on Mysore loan				
8	Miscellaneous advances				
9	Deagan-Hissar Line				
10	His Excellency the Viceroy's visit				
11	Special unforeseen outlay				
12	Cholera and Plague				
13	Ceremonials				
14	Famine expenses				
15	Census				
16	Loans advanced on land security			7,284	
17	Survey and Settlement				
18	Archeological Excavation				
19	Leper Asylum				
	TOTAL OF EXTRAORDINARY	10,000	10,000	8,808	5,780
	GRAND TOTAL	67,45,000	65,46,500	77,81,488	70,23,236

expenditure during 1909-10 and 1908-09

EXPENDITURE				REMARKS
BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS		
Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	Current year (1909-10)	Previous year (1908-09)	
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
15,000	18,600	9,115	12,795	
95,258	1,10,000	95,258	1,09,036	
14,321	20,413	98	6,122	
53,852	53,852	31,577		
23,731	50,578	518	6,847	
4,800	6,393	315	1,084	
	5,564		54,564	
50,000	50,000		84,276	
	2,84,000		2,30,855	
	75,000		82,403	
25,000	25,000		25,013	
20,000	10,000	7,650	1,268	
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,34,787	1,10,055	
		3,477	5,329	
		2,651		
		1,001	46,392	
7,000	4,000	4,148	3,915	
1,000	6,000	1,981	412	
4,000	4,000	2,487	3,299	
4,13,971	5,92,830*	2,97,093	7,84,168*	* Items of Reserve Fund and Agricultural been transferred to 'Ordinary' "
66,15,721	67,45,295	67,84,586	74,29,353	

Statement of Medical Relief afforded by the Marwar State during the year 1909-10.

NAMES OF DISPENSARIES	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS TREATED					Daily average of in-door patients	OPERATIONS		EXPENDITURE			REMARKS.
	Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved	Died	Discharged	Remaining		Major	Minor	Rs	As	P	
Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur	25,549	773	511	111	26	67	58	2829 66	492	763	18,226	2	2	
1st Branch Dispensary, Jodhpur	29,211							2902 80	8	471	2,459	0	2	
2nd " " "	9,537							963 11	22	191	1,505	9	7	
Police Hospital " "	1,561	121	107	4		3	7	218 52	1	40	551	13	2	
Path Dispensary	10,217	27	19	2	1	4	1	895 24	18	222	1,291	9	6	
Nagaur	7,996	88	72	2	1	8	5	819 76	27	362	1,873	2	9	
Merta City Dispensary	8,800	79	76	2			1	722 47	23	759	1,279	2	7	
Jalore	3,761	41	33	6		2		418 71	16	208	1,154	9	4	
Pilara	7,240	44	40	2	2			644 16	43	324	1,434	6	7	
Nawa	6,128	49	37	2	1	6	3	636 41	21	212	1,365	1	2	
Bhimmal	4,504	19	13	3			3	497 21	6	61	1,298	9	9	
Didwana	1,105	30	18	4		5	3	71 10	1	37	593	13	2	
Phalodi	4,106	5	2	2		1	3	134 19	8	168	937	4	11	
Bali	5,043	10	6	3			1	685 87		134	910	5	5	
Jasole	6,648	69	35	12	3	16	3	649 11	22	161	1,357	1	3	
Barmer	5,113	34	31	1	1		1	578 35	21	187	1,399	9	5	
J-B Ry Jodhpur Dispensary	5,321							610 66		128	1,045	0	2	
" Merta Road Dispensary	2,851							163 90		94	839	5	11	
Soyat Dispensary	4,227	18	13	5				448 62	27	106	1,117	8	8	
Desuri	2,821	12	8	3		1		362 11	10	188	854	15	11	
Marwar Junction Dispensary	2,932							230 35	6	97	393	4	7	
Sanchoore Dispensary	3,698	61	34	17		10		230 70	17	27	1,151	10	9	
Jaswant Hospital for Females, Jodhpur	5,075	219	186	22		6	6	753 76	22	390	8,343	6	11	
Total	1,68,504	1,699	1,240	203	35	129	92	16516 80	814	5,330	46,272	9	10	

Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Warrior State for the year 1909-10

R,	a	p
57,730	0	7
8,106	5	7
2,180	11	6
4,204	0	0
1,370	15	9
73,592	1	5
906	0	0
72,686	1	5

Appendix XXII.

Statement showing the cropped area in Bighas of the assessed Aholsa villages for the year 1909-10

CIRCLE	PERGANA	WET CROPS					DRY CROPS								Ploughs	Average dry area per plough crop during the year	Remarks		
		Wheat	Barley	Gram	Others	Total	Rajni	Jawar	Moth	Gawar	Mung	Til	Cotton	Maize				Others	Total
Jodhpur	{ Jodhpur Shergarh Sheo	16,571	1,549	320	344	18,784	1,04,855	25,243	12,935	10,962	2,539	6,069	720	10	69,213	2,32,546	3,481	66 8	
		1,478			20	1,498	27,675	301	687	2,646	368	955	3		10,209	40,520	137	295 7	
							15,123				1,365					495	19,497	368	50 2
Nagoro	{ Phalodi Nagoro	4,495			53	4,548	81,082	3,196	16,369	13,037	1,468	982			30,875	1,47,009	1,344	109 3	
		4,743	303	713	646	6,405	1,21,366	1,03,162	32,292	15,965	5,071	48,917		10	49,525	3,76,298	4,232	88 8	
Didwana	{ Didwana Marote Nawa Purbutsar	77	417		83	577	55,940	2,962	26,148	14,242	523	42			7,283	1,07,140	1,270	84 3	
		52	702	3	30	787	10,417			562	1,408	24	4	1	9,201	21,617	266	84 4	
		306	99		51	1,356	1,593	47		52	55		1	31	2,492	4,271	290	14 7	
Merta	{ Merta Jantarun	35,505	6,781	11,063	792	54,141	93,591	36,636	11,979	3,096	2,546	22,582	1,203	673	15,433	1,27,739	4,031	31 6	
		4,590	7,850	2,855	1,133	16,428	7,017	10,081	1,720	655	991	5,016	2,070	1,023	1,657	30,230	1,690	17 9	
Bilara	{ Bilara	34,417	9,520	665	123	44,725	18,383	19,464	7,444	817	454	8,762	4,822	849	8,684	69,679	4,049	17 2	
Sardar Samand	{ Sardar Samand	26,710	2,908	1,409	874	31,901	9,132	3,855	752	560	230	3,811	2,015	15	188	20,558	1,693	12 1	
Bali	{ Sojrat Desuri Bali Pali	9,932	6,509	2,545	1,197	20,183	4,144	12,352	1,971	39	999	7,888	1,391	2,137	3,080	34,001	3,267	10 4	
		3,959	6,576	101	274	10,910	1,025	2,203	633	79	3,630	7,216	1,843	3,117	2,541	22,988	1,716	13 4	
		3,717	8,583	339	724	13,363	7,119	3,917	441	1,265	1,354	11,601	2,112	2,524	6,052	36,399	3,100	11 7	
Jalore	{ Jalore Jaswantpura Sanchoore Siwana Puchpadra	12,788	2,076	1,533	481	16,878	10,711	5,749	52	1,538	147	8,985	358	122	445	28,107	1,895	14 8	
	{ Jalore Jaswantpura Sanchoore Siwana Puchpadra	4,033	1,390	87	506	6,016	29,681	50	1,353	10,210	5,100	11,252	465	616	9,273	67,990	1,167	58 2	
		5,867		3	452	6,322	45,561	1	2,182	10,566	9,797	12,370	1,387	49	14,677	96,790	1,929	50 2	
		3,101	10	1	83	3,195	24,163	119	7,980	10,633	2,315	1,603	71		12,643	59,882	1,929	62 6	
	{ Jalore Jaswantpura Sanchoore Siwana Puchpadra	954	36	231	6	1,227	2,030	201	212	675	365	824	71		7,932	12,360	266	46 4	
		2,193	89		96	2,378	11,062	3,249	2,070	958	618	684	21		418	19,080	599	31 9	
	Total	1,75,898	59,203	22,473	8,144	2,65,718	6,39,636	2,36,955	1,31,074	1,00,521	41,700	1,60,220	19,107	11,611	2,72,548	16,16,372	38,544	44 5	

Statement showing population of Criminal tribes with land in their possession during the year 1909-10.

[illegible]

Appendix No. XXIV.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force

No	Articles	Per	Duty				REMARKS
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs	A.	
I	Animals—						
	(a) Buffaloes ..	Head		8		8	No import duty is levied on she buffaloes .
	(b) Camels ..	"	3		3		
	(c) Donkeys	"				3	
	(d) Cows ..	"				6	The export of she-goats and female sheep is not allowed
	(e) He goats ..	100			18	12	
	(f) Male sheep ..	100			25		
	(g) Oxen ..	Head.				6	
II	Bones—	Md.				4	
III	Cloth—						
	(1) Cotton cloth—						
	(a) Fine cloth, Indian or English manufacture piece goods	Md.	6	4			
	(b) Coarse	"		10			
	(2) Woollen and silk cloth—						
	(a) Pashmina and silk	"	7	8			
	(b) Coarse woollen cloth	"		10			
	(3) Cloth with Benares embroidery	"	20				
	(4) Cloth with Delhi embroidery	"	15				
	(5) Cloth with imitation embroidery	"	10				
IV	Cotton—						
	(a) Uncleaned	"				5	
	(b) Cleaned	"				10	
	(c) Twist or yarn thread	"		10			
	(d) Sewing thread	"	2	8			
V	Fire arms and ammunition—						
	(a) English guns and cartridges	Cent.	9	6			Ad valorem
	(b) Gun-powder, English	Md	10				
	(c) Country guns	Gum.	1				
	(d) Gun powder, country	Md.	5				
	(e) Fire works	Cent.	6	4			Ad valorem
	(f) Percussion caps	1,000	1	9			
VI	Fruits dry	Md.	1				Only almonds, raisins, dry dates and pistachio subject to duty, others free.
VII	Ghee	"	1	4		10	
VIII	Lace Gold or Silver ..	Cent.	6	4			Ad valorem
IX	Grains						
	(a) Rice	Md.		5			
	(b) Wheat	"				1	Statistical duty
	(c) Bajra	"				1	" "
	(d) Jawar	"				1	" "

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No	Articles.	Per.	DUTY				Remarks
			Import		Export.		
			Rs	A.	Rs	A	
λ	Hides	Md					
	(a) Raw	"			1	4	
	(b) Dressed	"				10	
	Leather, English or Country	"	1	4	1	4	
λI	Intoxicants						
	(a) Wines and Spirits—						
	European	Cent	25				Ad valorem
	Country	Md	2				
	(b) Opium	"	200				Subject also to a transit duty of Rs 5 per md when bound to Sirohi and Jaisalmer
	(c) Ganja and Charas	"	5				Subject also to a transit duty of Rs 3 per md.
	(d) Bhang	"		10			
λII	Ivory	"	2	8			
λIII	Kirana including colours, dyeroots, groceries &c	"	1	14			
λV	Metals—						
	(a) Copper	Md		10			} Other metals free.
	(b) Tin and lead	"		10			
	(c) Zinc	"		4			
	(d) Iron	"		1			
λVI	Minari includes hardware, furniture, chemicals, manufactured steel manu factured tobacco, glassware, Chinaware and other fancy ware, apparel, haberdashery, millinery & photographic gear &c.	Cent	5				Ad valorem
λVII	Oils—						
	(a) Kerosine	Md	1	14			
	(b) Turpentine	"	1	14			
	(c) Other common oils	"	1	4			
λVIII	Pe fumery—						
	(a) Musk	"	800				
	(b) Saffron	"	200				
	(c) Scents Native and European	"	10				
	(d) Itars	"	10				
	(e) Sandal Oil and other superior scented oils	"	10				

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No	Articles	Per.	Duty				Remarks
			Import		Export		
			Rs	A	Rs.	A	
XIX	Seeds and Flowers—						
	(1) Oilseeds						
	(a) Til	Ad				4	
	(b) Sarsoon	"				1	Statistical
	(c) Linseed	"				1	"
	(d) Raira	"				1	"
	(e) Castor seed	"				1	"
	(2) Anise seed,	"		8			
	(3) Cotton Seed	"		4			
	(4) Maura flowers	"	1	4			
XX	Sugar—						
	(1) Refined						
	(a) Chini	"	2				
	(b) Minja	"	1	4			
	(c) Sweetmeat sugar candy and Patashas	"	2				
	(2) Unrefined—						
	(a) Musti	"		10			
	(b) Jaggery	"		12			
XXI	Timber—						
	(a) Timber	"		10			
	(b) Coal	"		2			
XXII	Tobacco	"	1	14			
XXIII	Wool	"				4	
XXIV	Jewellery, (Ad valorem)	Cent.	3	2			
XXV	Gold—						
	(a) Bullion (Ad valorem)	"	1	9			Rebate of Rs 0/10/6 P C allowed on gold turned into Mohars within 15 days of its importation under Mehkma Khas certificate.
	(b) Articles of Gold	"	3	2			
XXVI	Silver—						
	(a) Bullion	"	1	9			
	(b) Articles of silver	"	1	9			

